THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

Vol. LVIII No. 10—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919.

$1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio :—Dundas Street. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts, Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

Special Offering —OF— WINTER MILLINERY

Commencing Saturday, Jan. 4th '19

Continuing through the month.

TRIMMED HATS — Regular price $5.00 and $6.00. **Sale Price $2.98**

UNTRIMMED VELVET SHAPES— Regular price $2.75 and $4.00. **Sale Price $1.35**

The Leading Millinery House

CHESTNUT COAL!

Notice to the Public

I now have a good supply of Chestnut Coal. The restriction on coal has been removed and Farmers may have a reasonable amount.

CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee

27-tf

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Head Office, Montreal

Capital Paid Up....	$14,000,000
Reserve Funds.. ...	15,500,000

Sir Herbert Holt, President

E. L. Pease, Vice-Pres., and Man. Dir.

C. E. Neill, General Manager.

Stuart Strathy, Supervisor of Ontario Branches.

Money transferred by telegraph or mail. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.

Napanee Branch— R. G. H. Travers, Mgr.

Bath Branch— G. W. Cuppage, Mgr.

Odessa Branch— H. Ryckman, Mgr.

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Some Snaps at Less than Cost

12 Galvanized Steel Farm Gates 4ft. by 12 and 13 ft. long.

50 Bags—600 ft. Best Binder Twine.

100 Bags Oil Cake Meal.

Am always ready to buy your hay and grain, and to supply you with all kinds of feed. Cars loaded or unloaded at any and all stations where full car loads can be obtained or sold. First-class store house here. Highest prices paid according to market changes.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

Two applications—five or six days apart—of our Electric Louse Powder guaranteed to keep your cattle and hogs free from lice. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

WILTON

Miss Grace Asselstine left on Tuesday, Jan. 28th, for Fernie, B. C., to accept a position in a hospital and visit her brother, Dr. Bert. Asselstine.

Miss Mitchell, of the Odessa high school staff, gave an address as the P.F.E. Society, on Friday evening on "Longfellow."

Lorn Storms has a number of men engaged getting out timber for his new barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Sproule, Odessa were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Guy Simmons' on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Thompson, Odessa, with their daughter, Mrs. Archie Simmons.

The members of the Presbyterian church are improving their edifice by putting in a cement floor in the cellar and general renovating.

Robert Miller is confied to his bed.

Wm. Storms, Yarker, is spending a few days with his brother K. N. Storms.

Bruce Clark, Havelock, is visiting his uncle, Latham Clark.

Miss Gladys Wemp, Florida, spent the week-end with Mrs. Earl Burt.

—o—

Solution for chemical closet—30c. a gallon at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

—o—

MOSCOW

There is much gloom throughout the community over the death of Mrs. Hicks Milsap, who passed away after a brief illness on Monday, Jan. 27th. The funeral services were conducted on Wednesday at the residence. Many friends were present to extend sympathy to the sorrowing family and pay their respects to the deceased, who was beloved by all who knew her.

The Moscowites spent a very pleasant social evening at the parsonage at Yarker recently.

Miss Ruth Lampkin spent a few days at her home, en route to Toronto, where she will take up her new duties as social welfare worker among four thousand women employees of the Bell Telephone Company. Miss Lampkin has recently returned from the Savage Arms Corporation, Utice, N.Y., where she was supervisor of the women's personal department, conducting employment and welfare work among the munition workers.

—o—

Are you loosing your hair as a result of the Flu? Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is guaranteed to prevent this. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

—o—

DENBIGH

We have so far had a very pleasant winter and very good sleighing, though some of our farmers who are cutting pulpwood in swamps and low lands would prefer to have a few inches more to improve their roads for heavy drawing.

Mr. A. Adams, of Gridith, and his wood sawing outfit is expected again in this neighborhood in about a week, and a number of farmers have been busy in their woods cutting and skidding logs for fire wood to be ready for him when he arrives. Others are drawing saw logs for custom sawing to Mr. Wm. Warlick's steam saw mill.

Miss Clara Fritsch, graduated nurse, who enjoyed a month's rest and a pleasant visit with her parents and other relatives here, at her old home, has returned to New York to resume her calling.

Our Reeve, Mr. F. Rodgers, is away to Napanee to attend the first session of the County Council for 1919.

Arthur Ready is away to Toronto where he expects to get his wooden leg exchanged for a more comfortable artificial one.

Wilfred Lockwood, another Denbigh boy who done his bit overseas, arrived home last Saturday hale and hearty.

—o—

WANTED

Will ship hogs on Tuesday, Feb. 11th, and pay $15.50 cwt. or $15.75 cwt. Veal Calves from 10c. to 14c. Bring in your hogs and get the highest prices. Fat Cattle, New Milch Cows and Veal Calves wanted.

—o—

FRED WILSON,

Telephone 226.

Why do painters and those who know use and recommend Copalline Varnishes? Because it dries quickly with a beautiful gloss—will not turn white with water, and wears like iron. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

ODESSA

Mrs. Robt. Waddell, Trenton, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Sheldon Hawley.

B. Lake is the guest of his son, W. R. Lake.

Charles Dukens, who went as a volunteer in the early part of the war, and has been most of the time at Valcartier, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McQueen.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fraser, who have been spending the past six weeks in Montreal with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Scott, returned home last Wednesday.

Mrs. Herbert Burnett who has with relatives in Deseronto, returned home last Monday.

Nelson Kilgannon left last Wednesday to take a course in the Dairy School at Guelph.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bailey returned to their home on Ferguson avenue last Thursday.

The last of the Saturday night moving picture shows, given by the Library Board was, as all others, very successful and the improvements are to be made on the building at once. The public reading room and library, closed for some time, was opened last Saturday with Mrs. Doris Babcock as librarian.

Mrs. A. Gordon and Mrs. Howie who have been seriously ill are improving.

Miss Rosemand Burt was taken to the Kingston General Hospital last Friday and has undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Robert Hamm had the misfortune to cut his foot last Saturday while working in the woods.

Mrs. O. D. Lewis left last Saturday to visit her sister, Mrs. Frank Morrison, who is seriously ill in Toronto.

On Monday, January 27th, a pleasant evening was spent in the Methodist church at Odessa, when a large crowd gathered to witness the burning of the mortgage which it was found necessary to put on the property when the new church was erected at a cost of $15,000 in 1911 to replace the one destroyed by fire. The ladies of the congregation served a very dainty supper in the basement of the building, and after all had partaken of the repast they assembled in the church auditorium. Then the main feature of the evening was witnessed, when Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Hamm came forward, and while the ladies held the mortgage Messrs. Smith and Hamm applied the torch, and soon the last encumbrance of the church property was reduced to ashes. During the burning of the mortgage the audience rose and sang "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow." The meeting closed by singing the National Anthem.

—o—

Get a free sample of Mentholatum at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

—o—

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupree entertained a number of friends to tea Monday evening.

Mrs. Fred Smith spent a few days at her father's, Mr. James Cuthill's, Anderson.

Mrs. John Cline took tea on Saturday at Mrs. Emma Cline's town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sills took tea Sunday at Mr. W. B. Sills'.

We are pleased to report that Miss Hattie Herrington was able to come home from Toronto hospital this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Grooms and baby, and Mrs. Z. A. Grooms visited Tuesday at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupree visited Sunday at Mr. George Dupree's.

Mrs. Jas. Vine and Mrs. VanBlaricom and baby, of Lansing, Mich., visited Thursday at Mr. John Cline's.

Mr. Harold Dupree spent a couple of days this week at Mr. Will. Birrell's, Bath.

Mr. Don. Kelly (returned soldier), and sister, Miss Iva Kelley of Trenton, visited Tuesday at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Mr. Issac Taylor spent Sunday afternoon at Mr. A. J. Smith's Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Jas. Vine took dinner on Monday at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Mrs. Stanley Reid returned home on Tuesday after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sills.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and Maybus, took dinner Sunday at Mr. L. Gould's, Napanee.

Mr. W. B. Sills spent Monday night at Mr. E. R. Sills'.

Mr. Rupert Taylor is running the saw for Mr. Scott at Forest Mills.

—o—

Copeline Varnisheps for linoleums—is not affected by water and wears like iron.

INTRODUCTORY SALE !

HARDWARE

10 Per Cent. Discount. 10 Days Only.

Beginning **Saturday, February 8th,** we will offer all goods in the store at a straight 10 per cent. discount. NOTHING RESERVED. Prices are still at the high-water mark, and likely to remain so for some time.

TAKE STOCK of your present and future needs, and then TAKE ADVANTAGE of this unusual opportunity.

DAVID B. WILSON

(Successor to John Fennell.)

10b

WITH THE CURLERS

Napanee wins Group No. 1 of the Ontario Tankard. The Ontario Tankard games comprise the curling clubs of Ontario (including district.)

The different curling clubs are formed into 16 groups or sections and the clubs in each group play off to determine a winner of the group. This, when finished, leaves 16 group winners, after which the 16 group winners meet in Toronto and play off what is known as the Ontario Tankard finals.

By Napanee winning from Kingston Wednesday night (in Kingston) makes them winners of this group and eligible to go to Toronto to play the final Tankard games, which in all probability will be next Tuesday, February 11th.

Both Napanee rinks were up, C. I. Maybee's rink winning out by 7 shots, and W. A. Daly's rink by 3 shots, making the magnificent margin of 10 shots.

The following are the rinks and scores :

Napanee	Kingston
A. L. Dafoe	H. Angrove
J. G. Daly	E. Gildersleeve
R. G. H. Travers	W. J. McRae
C. I. Maybee	John Gibson,
skip—16.	skip—9.
J. H. S. Derry	H. H. Bibby
W. C. Smith	G. E. Searel
H. Daly	M. P. Reid
W. A. Daly,	J. F. McDonald,
skip—16.	skip—13.
32	22

The Central Ontario League fixture between Napanee and Kingston was played off at Kingston on Friday evening. The ice was in splendid condtiin and some grand curling was witnessed. Two Kingston rinks won their games, one was defeated, and the result in the fourth game was a tie. The results were as follows :

Junior Series

Kingston	Napanee
W. H. Reid	W. A. Steacy
L. C. Langdon	E. J. Corkill
I. W. Kelly	T. Blute
W. R. Hedley,	P. C. Killorin,
skip—20.	skip—18.
J. E. Newell	A. E. Clancy
J. J. Baker	F. C. Bogart
T. Copley	U. M. Wilson
A. Turcotte,	M. Taylor,
skip—15.	skip—15

Senior Series

A. Mahon	A. L. Dafoe
I. McDonald	J. G. Daly
R.N.McFarlane	R. G. H. Travers
A. H. Warwick,	C. I. Maybee,
skip—13.	skip—14.
H. Angrove	M. P. Graham
J.F. McDonald	W. Smith
E. Gildersleeve	H. Daly
M. P. Reid,	W. Daly,
skip—19.	skip—15.

Kingston and Cobourg curlers played on Napanee ice on Wednesday evening in the District Cup game Cobourg winning by one shot.

—o—

A QUAINT EXPERIENCE.

The Fact of Being Blown Up by a Shell.

To be blown up by a shcell is a quaint experience, but devoid of excitement. Things happen so quickly that there is no time for psychological gymnastics. The events of your early life refrain from flashing across your brain in a second — at least mine did—and there is no preliminary agony of mind! at the moment, too, no physical pain. You simply get what is coming to you, and invariably you get it with merciful despatch.

"Pop across and take over No. 10 Platoon," said the adjutant. "Magrath's a casualty. Will you go now or wait a wee while?"

The Hun had just put down a barrage on us. Between me and the Tenth Legion shells were dropping with disgusting frequency. And Sergeant McEachern — my sergeant — was watching me understandingly.

"I'll go now," I said.

I could have got there more quickly if I had trotted—sooner still if I had run. But I was sure that sergeant of mine was still watching me, still smiling grimly. He was a fine old sergeant, with ribbons on his breast and a twinkle in his eyes. I didn't have any ribbons. It may be that I had a twinkle, perhaps even a smile. I hope so. Anyhow, I would show him.

I walked.

About fifty yards was the distance I had accomplished. The crescendo scream of the shell told me it was going to land somewhere near. It dropped fifty yards behind me. I glanced back and saw the cloud of black smoke drifting with the wind.

"Poor old McEachern!" I said. "King's and Queen's South African, 1914 Star, Military Medal, D.C.M.—but maybe he's just wounded — a Blighty."

I sighed.

This time the shell-scream sounded a little shriller. I wonder if it would drop in front of me or in rear. I wondered if it had my name on it. It had.

A week later I woke up. A nurse was standing by my bed.

"Feel all right now?" she asked.

I grinned. White sheets in a bed felt good to me.

"Drink this and tell me how it happened."

"Something about a shell," I answered. "Went into the ground under my feet, then—this. It's lovely tea."

When she had gone I regarded the little card with the pencilled words. It said, "Comp. Frac. Left Tibia, Comp. Frac. Left Fib., Simp. Frac. Left Ulna, Left Raidus Rislet, Concussion."

That meant I had a broken leg, a broken arm and a headache.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Butcher Licenses to be Removed —Returned Soldier Applies for Position of Night Constable

Council met in regular session on Monday evening.

In the absence of Mayor Robinson, on motion Reeve Graham presided.

Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors Steacy, Paul, Ming, Lowry, Boyes, and MacGregor.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. R. G. H. Travers addressed the council on behalf of Pte. Percy Robinson who has made application for the position of Night Constable of the Town of Napanee. The applicant was recruited by Mr. Travers in 1915 and went overseas with him, and was under his observation for fourteen months prior to his going to France. He could speak positively as to the character of the applicant, his honesty, his trustworthiness, and his ability to ably take charge of the duties of the office.

The matter was referred to the Police Committee to report.

A communication from the Gutta Percha Rubber Co. in reference to fire hose, etc., was read and ordered filed.

Mr. W. D. Midmer addressed the council and asked their cooperation in reference to the matter of the sale of the lumber from the aerodromes at the aviation camps at Deseronto being sold all in the locality in which they have been used. He showed conclusively that the sale of this immense amount of lumber in this locality would have a serious effect upon the business conducted by himself and Mr. Light. He asked the council to back up his communications to the Imperial Munitions Board, protesting against the action which has been taken in this matter.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to write the Imperial Munitions Board protesting on behalf of the town along the lines spoken of by Mr. Midmer.

A communication was read from Heaton's Agency, Toronto, in reference to advertising the town's advantages as a place for the locating of new industries. Their agent would be pleased to come to Napanee and fully explain the system to the Board of Trade or the Town Council.

On motion of Councillors MacGregor and Steacy the representative of Heaton's Agency will be asked to come to Napanee and fully explain their system to the council and the business men of the town.

The Chief of the Fire Department addressed the council recommending the placing of a hose reel near the Gibbard Furniture Company's buildings.

Referred to the Fire, Water and Light Committee with power to act.

Coun. Steacy reported that his Committee was not able to report in reference to the matter of licensing restaurants and laundries. Action had been taken but they were not quite yet ready to report. This matter will come up at the next meeting of council.

The throwing of ashes upon the streets has come to the notice of the council and the Chief of Police will be asked to look after the parties offending in this direction.

Moved by Coun. MacGregor, seconded by Coun. Lowry, that this council put itself on record as being opposed to licensing butcher shops in the Corporation of the Town of Napanee, and that the Clerk be instructed to bring down a by-law rescinding all former by-laws as to licensing butcher shops, and that the treasurer be instructed to receive no further monies for licenses for butcher shops, said by-law to have a clause concerning refund of any monies paid by said butcher shops.

Carried.

Mr. Harvey Tilt made application for a renewal of his billiard and pool license for one year.

Application granted.

ACCOUNTS

The following accounts were ordered paid :

F. W. Barrett....	$ 8.00
F. H. Perry....	5.00
Davis & Coates..	21.95
Ada Brown....	2.00

An account from the Bell Telephone Co. of $10.20, was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

On motion the treasurer will be instructed to issue to Mr. Selwin Black a livery license for one year upon payment of the fee of $15.00.

Council adjourned.

—o—

Gift books, picture books, the latest popular novels, a large assortment just received. Come and make your selection while stock is complete.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

—o—

Auction Sales

S. W. Clark will sell for Mr. Frank McCutcheon, lot 21, 9th con. Richmond, on **Wednesday, February 26th,** at 11.30 a.m., 4 horses, 1 colt, 13 cows, pigs, large lot of farm implements and farm equipment.

Mr. Ard. Jackson, lot 39, 8th con. Camden, one mile east of Enterprise, will offer for sale on **Saturday, March 1st,** by public auction, 17 cows, 3 heifers, 13 two-year-olds, 9 yearlings, pigs, pigs, farm implements and equipment, some hay. Usual terms.

Mr. A. J. Smith will offer for sale at his farm, east holf lot 5, Richmond, on **Friday, February 21st,** all his farm stock, implements and household furniture, including pair heavy draught horses, 4 heifers. Usual terms.

TEA—in all its garden freshness

"SALADA" Tea is always fresh. It is grown in the finest tea gardens of the Island of Ceylon, picked every day, and reaches you not later than fifteen weeks after being gathered. Its native purity and fine flavour are preserved in air-tight sealed packets. You are guaranteed tea of unvarying good quality.

"SALADA"

BLACK, MIXED AND GREEN

B389

Make Use of the Mails

It is entirely unnecessary for you to leave your work or lose valuable time to make a trip to the Bank.

Bank with us by mail! Send your deposits in by money order or registered post and the amounts will be acknowledged and placed to your credit upon receipt.

THE DOMINION BANK

537

NAPANEE BRANCH : F. COTTLE, Manager.

When You Travel, Even in Canada

carry your funds in Travellers' Cheques, issued by The Merchants Bank.

Personal cheques are often refused. Money may be lost or stolen.

Travellers' Cheques, on the other hand, are cashed by banks, hotels, transportation companies and stores at their face values, and enable you to raise ready money wherever you happen to be. If lost, they are of no value to the finder; if stolen or destroyed, they will be replaced without extra charge. Use them for your next journey.

20

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

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PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.

19-t-f.

WANTED — Girl for house work. Box 195. 9-tf

FOR SALE—Purebred Jersey Cow, due to freshen February 14th. Apply to ROBERT PERRY, R. R. No. 1, Napanee. 9 a-p

WANTED—To buy, about 50 acres, if deal can be made by Feb. 12th. Not particular whether get possession this spring or next fall. Write or call and give particulars. ARTHUR R. CLARK, Napanee. 9 bp

FARM FOR SALE — West half of lot 7, in the 4th Concession of Richmond, containing 100 acres, 60 acres cleared, balance pasture, some wood, two miles from church, quarter mile from school. Fair buildings, well fenced, plenty of water. Will divide in two parts to suit purchaser. Apply to R. Z. BUSH, R. R. 6, Napanee. 9 dp

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Marshal Seymour Madole, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Marshal Seymour Madole late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, hardware merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of September, A. D., 1918, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to T. B. German, Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for Ester Ann Madole and T. B. German, executors, of the estate of the said Marshal Seymour Madole, deceased, on or before the 15th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1919, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 15th day of February, A.D., 1919, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the said Executors.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919. 6-d

Writing paper in pound packages at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin,

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Over Wallace's Drug Store.

Entrance on John St.

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Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee

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HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable Brick Double House, corner Bridge and Adelphi Streets. Apply to M. B. MILLS. 1tf

HOUSE TO RENT— North half of brick terrace, Robert Street. Apply to JOHN A. CLIFF, next door south. 45-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desi'able farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-t-f

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street ; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 6tf

FOR SALE — Two Brick Houses, south side Dundas street, just east of and next to Madden's Grocery Store and Butcher Shop. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 13tf

WANTED—Young girl from country attending school in town, who would care to snare room with another girl. Good board, 'phone and all modern conveniences, in private family. Apply P. O. Box 372, Napanee. 7 b-p

TWO FARMS FOR SALE — On Christain St., 7 miles from Bloomfield. One hundred acres in one, and eighty-six in the other. For information write W. J. CALNAN, Bloomfield, R.M.D. No. 1. 2dp

LOST—On December 26th, between Centreville and Strathcona, a Grey Chesterfield Overcoat. Finder will please leave at the store of JAS. WALTERS, Merchant Tailor, Napanee. 5tf

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Uxbridge make—solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee. 52

FOR SALE—The Ludbrook property Second Street, Deseronto, Ont. 1 Lot, 7 Room Cottage Roof House, 1 Large and 2 average size bedrooms, good cistern and cellar hard and soft water pumps in kitchen, good barn. For further particulars apply W. S. LUDBROOK, Madoc, Ont. 5-g-p

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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opened and office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic animals. All latest veterinary sciences.
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Canada's Highest Grade Business School offers superior courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and all commercial subjects.
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at once for
NAPANEE
and District for
CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.
Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.
Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including McINTOSH RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.
New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.
Start now at best selling time.
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NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Two young boys of Nairn, near London, have already made maple syrup.

Bank of Nova Scotia makes ten-point rise on Toronto Stock Exchange.

About 500 tourists, mostly old country people, left for a visit to Britain.

Great throngs in Toronto welcomed 180 men from the hospital ship Essequibo.

Religious services were held at Amerongen Castle on the occasion of the ex-Kaiser's birthday.

Large bodies of Turkish troops have joined Tartar bands and are attacking Armenian villages.

All the Canadian divisions are back from Germany and are in Belgium, Ottawa is informed.

Thirty-four murders occurred in the department of the Seine during December due to American deserters.

A farewell was tendered to Rev. Arthur W. Payne (Toronto), who is leaving as a missionary to the Jews in Jerusalem.

An investigation will be held as to the cause of the death of Ragael Rodiguez, a Mexican soldier, in the General Hospital, Toronto.

The Megantic has arrived at Halifax with soldiers and soldiers' dependents, civilian passengers, and the famous Harvard Surgical Unit.

A Berlin wireless message says that the whole of Germany's western army had been transported to demobilization centres by January 18.

Pte. Ray Ward of Chatham, who returned a few days ago after nineteen months' service in France, celebrated his sixteenth birthday yesterday.

Mrs. Bessie Traver Douglas, wife of the Bell Telephone Company's Welland manager, dropped dead while combing her hair, having apparently been in good health.

The license to manufacture beer held by the Lion Brewery Company of Kitchener was ordered cancelled by Magistrate Watt at Guelph because of selling liquor containing over 2½ per cent. alcohol.

THURSDAY.

E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., Toronto, is dead.

The Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, aggregating over five millions, have all been sold.

Paul Rader, the noted Chicago evangelist, opened a series of revival meetings in Toronto.

Legislation to protect investors is foreshadowed at the coming session of the Provincial House.

The trend of Canadian stock markets was downward yesterday, in sympathy with New York.

Charles Courtney, the 70-year-old coach of the Cornell crews, who retired last fall, has consented to coach the crews again this season.

Mr. Justice Hodgins' report on conditions on the "Northland" especially blames the officers for lack of efficient or sympathetic dealing with complaints.

George Gibson, of London, Ont., formerly of the Pittsburg and New York National League Clubs, last night signed a contract to manage the Toronto team next season.

Edward Overholt slipped and fell out of the rear vestibule of a trolley car near Thorold, when attempting to move inside on instructions from the conductor, and was fatally injured.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Lyle, former moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and pastor of Central Church, Hamilton, for thirty-two years, died in his sleep at the age of seventy-seven.

Frank Evans and John King, of Port Dover, were badly scorched and a horse was singed almost bare, when a tractor they were driving broke a gas main and the gas escaping took fire from the fire-box.

Reeve Joseph Weber, of Neustadt, was arrested on five charges of using seditious language and attempting to impede the operation of the M.S.A. He went to attend the County Council at Owen Sound and was arrested after the first day's session.

FRIDAY.

Chatham is to have two beds of Flanders poppies.

Butterflies have been seen in Regina this month.

Nine defaulters were given jail sentences and fines at Sudbury.

Polish and Czecho-Slovak differences are reported to be settled.

John T. Small, K.C., died suddenly while playing golf at Pinehurst, N.C.

A cargo of currants and tobacco from Turkish districts has reached New York.

The Bank of Toronto announces an increase in its dividend to 12 per cent. per annum.

Public lectures are to be delivered in London next month on Canadian natural resources.

The German Government contemplates taking measures to force idle men and slackers to go to work.

The Yukon Executive Council is to be reduced from ten members to three, says Commissioner George Mackenzie.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, speaking at Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto, said the Kaiser should be hanged.

Alfred Noble, a young farmer, of Bentinck Township, was fatally crushed by a falling tree in his brother's bush, near Durham.

Thorold has decided to observe Friday of each week as welcoming day for the soldiers returning during the previous seven days.

F. G. Ericson, who is acting in Toronto for Roy U. Conger, confirmed the story that airplanes had been purchased from the Imperial Munitions Board.

The building of homes in Ontario is to be facilitated by the Government by powers given to municipalities to expropriate vacant land if necessary.

Elgin County Council decided to spend $102,000 on good roads construction and maintenance this year, almost $45,000 more than last year.

Lieut. "Bob" Dibble announces that he will row again at the English Henley, and may also participate in the Knights of Columbus regatta on the Seine at Paris.

An order-in-council has been passed to create the Lake of the Woods Control Board, representing the Governments of the Dominion and the Province of Ontario.

SATURDAY.

Chinese celebrated their New Year's Day.

Canadian railroads announce an increase in passenger rates effective to-day.

The Bolsheviki are endeavoring to surround the Allied troops in Archangel district.

The Prince Edward Island Aerial Transport Co., Ltd., is incorporated with $250,000 capital.

The Baltic, with 2,191 Canadian soldiers on board, is expected to dock at Halifax in about a week.

About 46,500 Canadian soldiers and 3,500 dependents have been brought home in two months.

The Italians are reported to have evacuated and Serbian troops to have occupied the port of Fiume.

Admiral Jellicoe will start on his tour in connection with an Empire naval scheme about February 20.

The citizens of Vienna are in a state of revolt against the high taxation imposed by the Finance Minister.

A single transaction in 1923 Victory Bonds on the Toronto Stock Exchange Friday amounted to $500,000.

Huskies drew their unconscious Indian master fifty miles across trailless country to safety and medical treatment at Le Pas.

Capt. J. H. Burnham, M.P. for West Peterboro, has a proposal to lay before the Commons to appoint a minimum wage board.

Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, won his first bout in the Pacific coast, defeating Joseph Benjamin at San Francisco Friday night.

Jack Dempsey will meet Willard for any purse Tex Rickard cares to offer. Dempsey is willing to meet Carpentier, the winner to meet Willard the day following.

The Federal Government has appointed a sub-committee of the Cabinet to confer with the Ottawa civic authorities as to a new arrangement between the Government and the city.

MONDAY.

Former Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxemburg has gone to Switzerland.

Prof. Coleman addressed the Royal Canadian Institute on geological work in Gaspe.

No export orders for flour have as yet been received to relieve the present situation.

A memorial service was held by St. Andrew's College, Toronto, for pupils and ex-pupils who fell in war.

Arthur Hawkes, addressing the People's Forum, said that there was no need for violence in this country.

Kent County Council calls on the Legislature for a more aggressive policy for permanent improvement of roads.

Canadian pulp and paper exports for November show an increase of $1,955,945 compared with November in 1917.

The Washington Government has refused passports to negroes desiring to attend a Pan-African Congress at Paris.

Willard Dalrymple was killed instantly by a switch engine on the Essex Terminal Railroad track in Walkerville.

American delegates to the Peace Conference will not object to the appointment of Bernstorff as delegate from Germany.

Welland Board of Trade has started on an extensive program for new industries and for better conditions for workingmen.

Lily Card, aged five, and Lillian Stewart, six, next-door neighbors and playmates, in Windsor, died within a few hours, of diphtheria.

Reeve Joseph Weber of Neustadt, who walked nine miles Thursday night from Owen Sound to Shallow Lake, and spent the rest of the night in a shed, now has pneumonia as a result.

TUESDAY.

James H. Macdonald, K.C., a prominent Toronto lawyer, is dead.

The Toronto union of cigarmakers has decided to establish a factory in that city.

Ex-Crown Prince William is reported to have instituted proceedings for divorce.

A black fox was trapped near Elmira, the pelt of which is valued at about $500.

The building of the new railway between Hespeler and Preston is to begin at once.

John H. McBryan, thirteen years old, died as a result of being accidentally shot by a companion.

Field Marshal Hindenburg is telling the German people that now is the time to work for the Fatherland.

Sixty-seven divorce petitions are to come before Parliament this session, as against thirty-three in any previous year.

Joe Lynch of New York defeated Tommy Noble of the British navy in a 20-round bantamweight bout in London yesterday.

As a result of the elections in Burlington the Radial service between Hamilton and that town is to be resumed to-morrow.

The Turkish authorities have requisitioned the Constantinople Palace of Enver Pasha as a residence for the Allied commander.

E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was honored at a Board of Trade banquet in Thorold, his birthplace.

Mr. Thomas Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, addressed the annual meeting of the Ontario Safety League.

The Ontario Jockey Club announces the closing of entries on March 4th for the King's Plate, with $7,750 added, to be run this year.

The Manchester Cotton Control Board met yesterday and decided to remove all restrictions on cotton and to permit mill owners to run their machinery as they desire.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
HAS BEEN CANADA'S FAVORITE YEAST FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

WILL PRESERVE PEACE

Purpose of Plans Made for New League.

Compulsory Arbitration Favored by Nations of the World and They Will Also Arrange Limitation of Armaments and Provide Series of Penalties Against Nations Guilty of Provoking War.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Leon Bourgeois, the French delegate on the Society of Nations, on Sunday presented to Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George, Premier Orlando and President Wilson the text of the proposal for the formation of the league as agreed upon by the international organization embracing the British, of which Viscount Grey is president; the Italian, French and American, of which W. H. Taft is president, and other associations.

M. Clemenceau had previously asked M. Bourgeois to secure an agreement on the details among the advocates of the project in all countries and the plan presented was in response to this request.

It provides for compulsory arbitration in all disputes without exception; the limitation of armaments and a series of penalties against nations provoking war, and a detailed provision is made for the organization of a Society of Nations, to which all countries giving guarantees of loyal intentions are admitted.

The text of the provisions is as follows:—

"Firstly.—To submit all disputes arising between themselves to methods of peaceful settlement.

"Secondly.—To prevent or suppress jointly by the use of all means at their disposal any attempt by any state to disturb the peace of the world by acts of war.

"Thirdly.—To establish an international court of justice charged with the duty of deciding all justiciable disputes and to ensure the execution of its decisions by all appropriate international sanctions—diplomatic, juridic, economic and, if necessary, military.

"Fourthly.—(1)—To establish an international representative council, which will provide for the development of international law and take common action in matters of general concern.

"(2)—The representative council which will watch over the freedom of nations and the maintenance of international order.

"(3)—Considering itself invested with the moral guardianship of uncivilized races, the representative council will secure the execution and, in case of need, promote the development of international covenants necessary for the protection and progress of those races.

"(4)—A permanent committee of conciliation shall take in hand all differences between the Associated Nations. The committee will act, in the first instance, as conciliator or mediator, and, if necessary, it will refer the differences, according to their nature, either to arbitration or to a court of justice. It will be charged with making such enquiries as it considers useful and will determine the necessary limits of time and conditions. In every and any state refusing to obey either the award of the arbitrator or the decision of the committee of application of appropriate sanctions will be proposed to the representative council and the Associated Governments by the committee. These sanctions shall be obligatory in the case of violence or aggression.

"Fifthly.—To limit and supervise the armaments of each nation and the manufacture of all material and munitions of war, having regard to the requirements of the league.

"Sixthly.—To renounce the making of secret treaties.

"Seventhly.—To admit to the league on the basis of equal right before the law all peoples able and willing to give effective guarantees of their loyal intention to observe its covenants."

The German U-Boats.

LONDON, Feb. 4. — Under the terms of the armistice there are 50 more German submarines to surrender to the British navy. At present there are 98 of these craft in British naval ports, 37 having been distributed among the Allied powers for technical examination. These submarines have already sailed for various allied ports, where naval constructors will make a careful study of their machinery and internal equipment.

The ultimate fate of all the submarines will be decided by the Peace Conference. Expert view here is that the construction of the German submarines is extremely good, especially as regards technical details, and they show marked superiority over the latest built German destroyers, whose construction is extremely bad.

Manuel Invited to Return.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A despatch received Sunday from Portugal by way of Madrid, says a National Government has been constituted in Portugal, with Piaya Conceiro as Minister of War. The despatch adds that the Government, which was named by the army, has been welcomed by the people with enthusiasm. It says also that the Government, which is exercising its authority is awaiting the arrival of the former King Manuel.

Ex-Emperor Wants a Divorce.

ZURICH, Feb. 4. — The Prague Tagleblatt is authority for the statement that former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary intends to apply for a divorce.

Charles was married in 1911 to Princess Zita of Bourbon and Parma, an Italian. From the union have been born five children.

Fishing Ship Hits Mine.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4. — Eleven persons were killed when a fishing steamer struck a floating mine off Stavanger, it is reported. Many mines are afloat in the North Sea, giving fishermen great anxiety.

Decline to Meet the Germans.

LONDON, Feb. 4. — The Belgian and American trades union delegates have refused to attend the International Trades Union and Socialist Congresses at Berne. It is very probable the Canadian delegates will follow the lead of Gompers. P. M. Draper will certainly not go, and Gustave Francq, of Montreal, who is of Belgian birth, is undecided. His credentials call for attendance at Berne, but were issued without correct information of the situation in Europe. The Canadian delegates must choose between North American trades unionism and Continental European Socialism.

A STRUGGLE FOR POWER.

Moderates Are Now In Control In Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council are making a last desperate effort to fight off extinction before the National Assembly opens next week. The Greater Berlin Soviet Council is now trying to arrange for another National Soviet Congress, the obvious purpose of which is to exert united influence over the National Assembly and to force it to adopt Socialist measures it is not likely to take otherwise. The truth is that the Soviets are down at least for a time. The nature of the Spartacus coup caused a reaction the effect of which has become more obvious each day. Their officers are regaining power over the troops and the Frieheit, the organ of the Independent Socialists, claims that the officers' corps is regaining strength and becoming again the directing political factor. The National Assembly, it is expected, will correct any reactionary tendencies and the effort of the Government now is merely to present a united Germany, under the present Central Government before the National Assembly. That is why Gustav Noske, who directs the Government's defensive measures, is forcing the small group of so-called Soldiers' Councils in Bremen and Hamburg to lay down their arms and to admit themselves under the orders of the Central Government.

Noske, who is the Kerensky of this revolution, but has strength to carry out his dictatorial ideas which Kerensky did not have, is directing disciplined troops slowly upon Bremen and Hamburg and the Soldiers' Councils there will undoubtedly have to yield. Noske is still negotiating while the local councils are preparing machine-gun defences, so the National Assembly may meet during a few bloody days in the north.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE RETIRES

Ill-health Forces Him to Give Up His Work.

LONDON, Feb. 4. — Lord Northcliffe has retired as chairman of his associated newspapers, which include the Daily Mail, the Evening News and the Weekly Despatch, thus ending one of the greatest romances in the history of the world's newspapers.

Lord Northcliffe as Alfred Harmsworth, a young and penniless man, made three vows—to become a millionaire, to be the owner of the Times and to be made a "belted earl." He attained all three of these early ambitions some time since; now owing to his ill-health he has been ordered by his medical advisers to take a long rest, and it is probable he will remain in the south of France, where he has gone to recuperate.

He retired from the directorship of his papers many months ago, so that his absence now will not interfere with the great developments which are contemplated at Carmelite House, now that the war is practically ended. The new chairman of the company is Thomas Marlowe, for twenty years editor of the Daily Mail.

The story of Lord Northcliffe's rise to fame and fortune is a veritable romance of industry. He began his career in a small office divided by a wooden partition as the English agent of an American cycling magazine, but the venture proved unsuccessful and the young firm, which was known as Carr and Company, was threatened with extinction, but soon afterward he obtained his first real footing and thereafter his progress was rapid.

TREATY WITH ROUMANIA.

Extensive Promises Were Made by Allies.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The text of a treaty signed on August 17, 1916, between Roumania and the Quadruple Entente is published to-day by the Temps. It embodies the conditions under which Roumania entered the war.

In part, it provided for the territorial integrity of Roumania in the whole extent of its frontier; that Roumania was to declare war on and attack Austria-Hungary, and that she should cease economic relations and commercial exchanges with the enemies of all the Allies; Roumania not to raise fortifications in front of Belgrade; Roumania not to make a separate peace, and to enjoy the same rights as the Allies in the peace preliminaries and in the discussion of questions submitted to the Peace Congress.

Under the terms of the military convention Russia was to send three divisions into Dobrudja to co-operate with the Roumanian army against the Bulgarians, the Allies to make an offensive at Salonica at least eight days before Roumania entered the war, and Roumania to receive munitions of war from the Allies.

Crown Prince Wants Divorce.

ZURICH, Feb. 4.—Frederick William Hohenzollern, eldest son of the former German Emperor, according to a Berlin despatch to the Munich Zeitung, has instituted proceedings for a divorce. Frederick William is now an exile from Germany on the Dutch island of Weiringen. The family of the former Crown Prince has remained at Potsdam. Frederick William was married in June, 1905, to the Grand Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg, a sister of the Queen of Denmark.

16,623 British Airmen Casualties.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The total of British casualties in the air service for the entire period of the war was 16,623. Of this number 6,166 were killed and 7,345 wounded. The remainder are missing or known to have been taken prisoner.

Premier Lloyd George is arranging to leave the Peace Conference at Paris and return temporarily to London to deal with the serious industrial situation.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

FENIANS IN CONTROL

Change for Worse in Dublin Situation.

Most Extreme Section of the Sinn Fein Organization Is Now Leading Trouble-makers — Ireland by Forming Union With Labor Party Has Gained Considerable Strength.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—"A serious change for the worse has come over the situation here during the last 24 hours," states a Dublin despatch to the Daily News. "Information in my possession which comes from unimpeachable source makes it clear that we may expect very important developments almost at once. While Belfast has been thinking industrially, Dublin, as usual, has been thinking politically, although industry is now the engine of her politics. Her mind has been occupied with the fate of the 90 'German plot' prisoners in England, 30 of whom have been elected members of Parliament. Until Friday night the executive committee of the Sinn Fein, or to be precise, the Cabinet for the Republican Government, were certain that these 30 persons were to be set at liberty immediately. So thoroughly satisfied were they that this was to be done that no steps were taken to harass this executive act and their contemplated demonstration was cancelled. But the prisoners have not yet been released.

"There is now no prospect of their being released and the position is ten times worse than if that prospect had never been entertained. The Sinn Fein executive committee consider they have been tricked again and accordingly will go ahead with plans that were matured some weeks ago to bring this question forcibly into notice. The fact that the prisoners have neither been charged with any offence or tried is being made much use of. It cannot be doubted that any campaign of force thus opened will throw the whole country once more into a state of disorder. Both the political and industrial wings of the republican movement find the moment ripe for a blow. The gravest danger to the Government has always been that these forces would form a temporary union. That union may be achieved very shortly. The concentration of the two wings upon concrete issues could not have been more skilfully timed by the cleverest generals. With their banners inscribed, 'Release the prisoners' and a '40-hour week,' the allied army of patriots and industrialists claim they will be able to rally three-quarters of the population. Their line of action is largely a matter of speculation, but I am crediably informed that, on the Sinn Fein side, the Fenian section has succeeded in securing almost complete control, leaving individual members of the executive committee with only nominal authority. It is common knowledge that, on the labor side, power has passed entirely into the hands of the extreme Connollyites or Bolsheviks. It is significant that the Jesuit fathers in this city, whose church is attended largely by the narrowest sect of the Sinn Fein, are exceedingly uneasy and have been busy warning people to prepare for trouble. Large stocks of flour and candles are being laid in by many Dublin households."

The Belfast "Big Five" strike leaders, known as Bolshevists, have been shipped elsewhere. It was reported last night that some tanks and armored cars are on the way there.

The British Cabinet held a session yesterday to discuss the labor situation. It is said, however, that the Government is still against any intervention.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress decided yesterday to summon a special meeting to consider the whole question of industrial unrest.

The corporation of the city of Belfast yesterday asked the Lord Mayor to intervene in the strike. It was announced that Lord Pirrie, Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding, had been obliged to cancel all his official engagements in order to go to Belfast in connection with the strike.

REEVE HAS PNEUMONIA.

Result of Action of Owen Sound Mob.

OWEN SOUND, Feb. 4.—The action of the mob in running Reeve Weber, of Neustadt, out of town on Thursday night was discussed at the final session of the County Council on Saturday. Weber walked to Shallow Lake in a heavy rainstorm Thursday night and spent the balance of the night in a shed in that village. He boarded the morning train at Shallow Lake and is now ill with pneumonia at his home in Neustadt. The town of Owen Sound is threatened with an action for damages if he recovers, and in case his illness proves fatal the ringleaders in Thursday night's episode will be in an awkward predicament. The warden of the county, Mr. John McQuaker, and Elias Lemond, deputy reeve of Owen Sound, both expressed regret at the occurrence and assured the council that the citizens of Owen Sound were not in sympathy with such tactics. Dr. Mearns, of Hanover, referred to a letter which he had received from Weber on Sunday.

Berlin's Narrow Escape.

Gen. Trenchard, in his report on the work of the Independent Air Force, makes an interesting revelation how Berlin narrowly escaped being bombed by a squadron under the famous airman, Commander R. H. Mulock of Winnipeg.

"The 27th group was established in England," says Gen. Trenchard, "under the command of Commander Mulock for the purpose of bombing Berlin and other centres. This group only received machines capable of carrying out this work at the end of October. Although all ranks had worked night and day to get the machines ready for attacking Berlin, they only completed the work three days before the signing of the armistice."

Commander Mulock received the D.S.O. in 1916, the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1918, and was twice mentioned in despatches.

Banks In Paris.

The example of the Bank of Montreal in opening a branch in Paris is to be followed shortly, it is expected, by not only one but several other Canadian banks. The importance of this in the development of Canadian trade with France is too obvious to need explanation, especially in view of the share which Canada may justifiably hope to take in repairing the ravages of war.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—The quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were as follows:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store Fort William.)
No. 1 northern, $2.24½.
No. 2 northern, $2.21½.
No. 3 northern, $2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, $2.11½.

Manitoba Oats (In Store Fort William.)
No. 2 C.W., 67⅝c.
No. 3 C.W., 60⅝c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 62⅛c.
No. 1 feed, 59⅛c.
No. 2 feed, 55⅝c.

Manitoba Barley (In Store, Fort William).
No. 3 C.W., 81¼c.
No. 4 C.W., 76⅝c.
Rejected, 68⅝c.
Feed, 68⅝c.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment).
No. 3 yellow, $1.58.
No. 4 yellow, $1.55.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2 white, 59c to 62c.
No. 3 white, 58c to 61c.

Ontario Wheat (f.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights).
No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.22.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, $2.11 to $2.19.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, $2.07 to $2.15.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, $2.09 to $2.17.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, $2.06 to $2.14.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.10.

Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $2.

Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, 73c to 78c, nominal.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1, nominal.

Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.25, nominal.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).
War quality, $10.85 to $11.35.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).
War quality, $10, in bags, Montreal; $10, in bags, Toronto.

Millfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights, Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, $37.25.
Shorts, per ton, $42.25.
Good feed flour, per bag, $3.40.

Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, $22 to $23.
Mixed, per ton, $20 to $21.

Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11.

Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—No. 2, $2.13 per bushel.
Spring wheat—No. 2, $2.11 per bushel.
Goose wheat—No. 3, $2.08 per bushel.
Barley—Malting, 80c to 83c per bushel.
Oats—67c to 68c per bushel.
Buckwheat—Nominal.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
Feb. ...	126	128¼	126	128	125¼
Mar. ...	123	126⅛	123	126	122⅝
May ...	118¾	121	188¾	120⅞	117⅝
July ...	114¼	116⅞	114⅛	116⅞	113⅝
Oats—					
Feb. ...	56½	58	56½	57⅞	56
Mar. ...	....	....	....	....	56⅝
May ...	57¼	58½	57⅛	58⅝	56⅞
July ...	55¼	56¼	55¼	56¼	54⅞
Pork—					
May ...	37.35	37.80	37.25	37.45	37.60
Lard—					
May ...	22.75	22.80	22.35	22.40	22.72
Ribs—					
May ...	20.70	20.90	20.52	20.52	20.77

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—With 2538 cattle on the Union Stock Yards yesterday, there was a very keen demand for all classes of butchers' steers and heifers with weight and quality, and the market for all such classes of cattle was from 50c to 75c per cwt. higher than last Monday.

The demand for lightweight stockers and feeders was comparatively weak, but choice milkers and close-up springers sold at satisfactory prices.

The calf trade, with receipts of 155 head, was steady, and the sheep and lamb trade stronger, lambs selling at from 15c to 15½c and 15¾c lb., and sheep at 8c to 10c.

The run of hogs was about 1100, and the price, as near about 15¼c lb., f.o.b., and 16½c lb., fed and watered. The outlook seems to be for steady prices, but even this is conjecture.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—Receipts at the Union Stock Yards today were 1100 cattle and 1700 hogs. Butcher steers, $10.50 to $14.50; heifers, $6.75 to $9.50; cows, $4.50 to $9; bulls, $5 to $7.50; oxen, $5 to $8.50; stockers and feeders, $6.75 to $11; veal calves, $5 to $12; sheep and lambs, $10 to $15.

Hogs—Selects, $15.25; sows and heavies, $9.25 to $12.25; stags, $7.25 to $9.25; lights, $10 to $12.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 4000; market strong to 10c higher; good clearance effected.

Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; beef steers, unevenly strong to 25c higher; two loads fine heavy beeves at $20; fat cows and heifers, 25c to 50c higher; canners and calves, steady; bulls and feeders, strong to 25c higher. Beef cattle, good, choice and prime, $16.40 to $20.25; common and medium, $10.25 to $16.40. Butcher stock, cows and heifers, $6.85 to $14.50; canners and cutters, $5.75 to $6.85. Stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, $10.50 to $14.25; inferior, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50. Veal calves, good and choice, $13.75 to $14.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 21,000; lambs, strong to 15c higher; yearlings and sheep, steady to strong; feeders, firm. Lambs, choice and prime, $16.75 to $16.85; medium and good, $15.40 to $16.75; culls, $12 to $14. Ewes, choice and prime, $11.50 to $12.50; medium and good, $9.75 to $10.50; culls, $5 to $7.75.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; strong; prime steers, $17.50 to $18.50; shipping steers, $16 to $17; butchers, $10 to $16.75; yearlings, $13 to $16.75; heifers, $8 to $13.25; cows, $4.50 to $12; bulls, $6.50 to $11.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50 to $11; fresh cows and springers, $65 to $150.

Calves—Receipts, 1,800; 25 cents lower; $5 to $18.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,400; pigs 75 cents to $1 higher, others 10 cents higher; heavy and mixed, $17.90 to $18; yorkers, $17.90; light yorkers, $17.50 to $17.75; pigs, $17.25 to $17.50; throw-outs, $12 to $16; stags, $10 to $13; Canadians, $17.65 to $17.80.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,000; lambs 60 cents lower, other steady; lambs, $11 to $17.40; yearlings, $10 to $15; wethers, $11 to $12; ewes, $4 to $11; mixed sheep, $10.75 to $11.50.

Canadian Goods for Vladivostok.

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 4. — The Canadian economic mission in Siberia has opened fine offices in Central Vladivostok. The general policy of the commissioner remains undecided pending the arrival of the other commissioners, who are expected shortly.

The Grampian brought 1,054 soldiers and 330 civilians to St. John, and the Carmania and Tunisian are coming to Canada with 3,471 troops.

A Boy Tight-rope Walker.

It is told how Fred Stone practiced so hard tight-rope walking in the back yard, that next year, when the circus came, he was able to view it from the hole in the top of the tent, having walked thither up the guyropes. After a while the manager came out. "You'll break your neck up there, youngster," said he. "Pooh," said Fred's playmates, "he kin do smarter stunts'n anybody in your old show. So the manager asked Fred in, and then he offered him a job with the circus. And Fred's father let him go. But that was because his father was a snare-drummer. They make by far the best fathers.

County Council

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Dawsan, of Odessa, addressed the Council, asking recommendation of Council for his system of Tile Drainage. Referred to Agricultural Committee.

The Finance Committee reported, recommending the following accounts be paid :—

Alexandria Industrial School, for keep of Clifford Ward, Ferdinand Pearson, Chas. Bentley, Irene Clark and Dorothy Johnston, $65.12 ; Inspector of Prisons, $70.17 ; Toronto General Hospital, for maintenance of Aileen Clark, $30 00 ; Newsome & Gilbert, Registry Office, $12.20 ; Dr. Williamson, Physician, House of Refuge, $87.00 ; Province of Ontario, account re Donald McCluckie, $16.85; payment of grant to Kingston General Hospital, $800.00, same as last year ; grant to Sick Children's Hospital, $25.00.

Mr. Loyst moved that the County Clerk forward to the Municipal Clerks the amounts of the different county expenditures in detail, so that same may appear on the township tax bills. Withdrawn.

Moved by Mr. Loyst, seconded by Mr. Weese, that as the Dawson ditcher has proven a satisfactory machine to the farmers of this county, the County Council would recommend the ditcher to the Provincial authorities.

Mr. G. B. Curran asked for an appointment to address the Council re County Agricultural School, Emigration Board and other matters. Moved that it be taken up at the March session.

The Education and Printing Committee reported, recommending that School Inspector Corkill attend the meeting of the Educational Association in Toronto, and that the following accounts be paid :—T. S. Henry $18.75, E. J. Corkill $10.75, M. R. Reid $26.40, Deseroto High School $234.80, Picton Collegiate $22.28.

A communication from W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways, notifying the Council that County Road No. 25 from Napanee to Kaladar Station by way of Selby and Roblin, and No. 35 from Napanee to Tamworth, by way of Newburgh and Camden East, have been approved as Provincial County Highways.

The usual grant of $25.00 to the Lennox Teachers' Institute, was ordered paid.

After some discussion of rates and exchange, the County by resolution decided to continue the account in the Dominion Bank, the Bank to furnish blank cheques and pay all cheques at par at any branch in Ontario.

Mr. Fowler, M.L.A. for Lennox, was present, and addressed the Council.

Auto damage claims were presented as follows, and referred to Roads and Bridges Committee :—Frank McLean $11.00, Everton Smith $5.00, Arthur Kimmett $7.75, Peter Hart $7.00, Thos. Craig $7.50, W. G. Paul $8.00, W. G. Paul $7.50.

Accounts of E. J. Pollard, $17.38 and $51.99, were ordered paid.

A by-law to raise $100,000, to meet the current expenditure of the County, was passed through its various stages. The amount will be borrowed as required from the Dominion Bank, was introduced.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kelly, Rev. Mr. Coleman and Chief Barrett appeared before the Council in reference to the sending of Stella Kelly to the Alexandria School. The Council, after hearing the deputation, declined to take any action to have her returned to Napanee.

On motion the Council authorized the payment of the C. O. C. F. insurance of O. T. Sculthorpe, Napanee, and Howard Holland and Harry Babcock, Yarker, soldiers overseas, and for three months.

The Agriculture Committee reported, recommending that the grant to the local Ontario Department of Agriculture be taken up at the March session.

The County Property Committee were authorized to advertise for tenders for fuel for the county buildings and accept best tender for same.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Trumpour, Messrs. Woods and Loyst were appointed a committee to accompany the Road Superintendent and secure prices of stone quarries and gravel pits, which the County could purchase.

SATURDAY.

On motion the Warden and Clerk were instructed to prepare new rules of procedure for the County Council, and present same at the March session.

On motion the County Solicitor was granted six months' salary, $50.00.

On motion of Messrs. Trumpour and Smith, the County roads overdraft of Adolphustown was carried over for another year, provided the Township of Adolphustown pay interest on same.

A letter was read from the local executive of the Salvation Army drive, expressing their thanks to the Council for the grant given, $5,000.

The Warden and Clerk were authorized to issue orders on the Treasurer for all necessary payments between sessions.

The County Road Superintendent, the County Treasurer, and the County Clerk were ordered paid $15.00, and Warden Hicks $10.00, for their services in preparing County Road schedules for 1918.

On motion of Messrs. Edgar and Adams, a motion was passed condemning the action of certain Government Officials in their treatment of returned soldiers, as it is not conducive to promoting harmony and good fellowship within our County.

The Roads and Bridges Committee reported as follows, re auto damage claims :—

	Claim.	Allowed.
C. F. Allison...	$ 4 50	$ 2 50
J. H. Watson	4 00	2 00
S. Brien...	6 00	4 00
A. S. Kimmerly	6 45	3 95
Orten Robinson	10 00	10 00
A. J. Rendell...	13 40	12 00
C. Switzer...	7 50	6 50
J. H. Vanalstine... .	7 92	7 92
Miss Lamey...	10 00	5 00
Thos. Gould...	10 00	9 00
H. L. Northmore ; .	13 50	7 50
C. M. Stratton	8 30	7 50
C. B. Brethen .., ...	6 50	6 50
Thos. Blute...	14 95	10 75
C. A. Baker...	10 17	9 17
C. A. Anderson	15 00	13 00
W. S. Exley...	13 00	13 00
Irvine Sharp	7 50	6 00
W. R. Pringle	29 60	28 00
Clarence Vine...	15 00	5 87
Roy Scrimshaw	7 50	6 50
Wilmot Oliver	10 00	5 12
W. D. Hunter	13 00	12 00
H. Gallagher...	43 10	40 00
J. C. Hawley...	50 00	40 00
W. G. Paul...	16 40	13 40
Thos. Craven...	7 50	7 50
F. McLaren	11 00	8 00
Everton Smith	5 00	5 00

J. L. Haycock's claim, $15.50, was referred to Reeve Trumpour, with power to act.

The Clerk's contingent account, $24.30, was ordered paid.

Mr. Thos. Symington was ordered paid $5.00 for countersigning cheques in 1918, and his services dispensed with.

A motion was presented that the Council all go to Toronto to the Good Roads Convention. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the Roads and Bridges Committee and any other member of the Council who may have county business, including Colonization Road matters, with any government department, attend the Good Roads Convention.

On motion the County Road Superintendent was authorized to attend the Conference of Road Engineers in Toronto.

On request of Mr. McLean, Deputy Road Superintendent, the County Treasurer was authorized to go to Toronto at the time of the Good Roads Convention.

Sheriff Hawley was heard in reference to defaulters brought here by Military Police and cared for in the gaol, asking for information.

Reeve Graham made a request for a grant of $100.00 to the Soldiers' Aid Commission to defray expenses of returning soldiers in sending them to their homes. Granted.

Mr. Miller requested that the County Inspector hold an examination centre on Amherst Island. Request was granted.

Mr. Edgar brought up the matter of patrol system for County roads, outlining a plan to have a man spend at least one day a week on their section of the road. The suggestion will be taken up and worked out at the March session.

On motion Council adjourned at the call of the Warden.

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THE UNSPEAKABLE HUN.

Man From British Columbia Voices His Sentiments.

No one could call me bloodthirsty. I am the most peaceable of men. I am not vindictive, and I think I may say that I seldom harbor ill-feeling in my heart.

But—I loathe a Hun.

"Why?" I'll tell you.

Outside a pretty little bungalow in a tree-bordered street in Victoria, B.C., hangs a red flag. There is a sale on. That was my home. People are inside there bargaining for our little household treasures. Cautious housewives are fingering carpets and curtains and appraising their value. A fat old dealer is trying to convince his pal that my priceless Sheffield plate soup tureen is not genuine. There is a man carrying away my child's cot.

I've no home now. All the little store of books I treasured so is gone. My wife is living in a boarding-house and the youngster has no nursery now.

We've sold up so that I may join the —th Battalion.

The Hun must pay me for that—must make what reparation can be made for breaking up my home; for all the heavy heartaches we had in parting from our treasures.

I am standing in the British military cemetery at Bailleul. It is June, 1917. I have found what I sought. A simple mound with a little plain wooden cross at the head of it. My younger brother lies there.

Five years ago he came out to British Columbia to me—as fine a lad as you could meet. He had just left school. A clean, wholesome product of an English public school. In 1914 he left his job—surveying—and enlisted. He served eight months as a private in France, got a commission, and, within four months, his company.

Two days before his 21st birthday—in June, 1916—he was going round the line at "stand-to." A sniper's bullet hit him square in the forehead—the next day they brought him here.

It was a Hun's hand that pulled that trigger. Do you suppose I'll meet a Hun again when peace comes with the haunting feeling that the hand I shook in greeting might be the hand that pulled that trigger?

They can't give back that young life—but they still have "eyes to weep with."

Make them weep!

An old man is walking slowly up and down the lawn in the garden of a beautiful old Kentish vicarage. It is a still summer night. Hardly a sound, you would say. But the old man stops and listens. He can just hear a distant rumble—far, far away to the south.

"The guns in France or Belgium," he would tell you. Day and night he is listening, listening for that distant rumble.

He is my father. Four years ago I did not consider him on the borders of old age. But these years of sorrow and ever-present anxiety, first for two sons and now for one only, have changed him. They have deepened the furrows in his cheeks, have turned his hair to silver, taken all the joy of life from his eyes.

He is only one of millions.

The Huns cannot make the old man young again, cannot restore the boy they stole from him. But even their brutal instincts can be made to realize how all decent people loathe a murder.

Make them feel it!—The London Daily Mail.

He Was Frugal.

Here is how one frugal French-Canadian lived on the small sum of one dollar a week. "Eet is simple, vaire simple," he explained. "Sunday I go to ze house of a good friend and zere I dine so extrordinaire and eat so vaire much I need no more till Wednesday. On zat day I have at my restaurant one large, vaire large, dish of tripe and onions. I abhor ze tripe, yes, and ze onion also, and togezzer zey make me so seek I have no more appetite till Sunday. Eet is vaire simple."

Another Police Union.

The police of Windsor are reported to have secured a charter preparatory to forming a union, while the firemen of the Border City are arranging to follow suit.

Sounds Like Ancient History.

Saskatoon market reports of a few days ago quoted strictly fresh eggs at 35 cents, butter at 25 cents, and beef and pork at 25 cents, any cut.

Story of Great Cruelty
Of the Turkish Soldiers
To British Taken at Kut

THE report on the treatment of the British prisoners of war by Turkey relates in detail the experiences and vicissitudes undergone by the Sixth Division. This division, under Gen. Townshend, was besieged in Kut-el-Amara from December 4, 1915, and, reduced by starvation, surrendered on April 20, 1916. The whole force was by that time naturally very much weakened by long privation. About 1,100 of the worst cases—British and Indian—with four officers, were sent down the Tigris for repatriation forthwith. They alone escaped the experience of becoming—as Enver Pasha presently expressed it to those who remained—"the honored guests of the Turkish Government."

The entry of the Turkish forces into Kut took place in the morning. Within a very short time they were busily thieving, assisted by the Arabs of the town. The kits of both officers and men were systematically rifled, especially for boots and water bottles. Stray looters made their way into the hospitals and seized what attracted them. Some of their officers made unsuccessful attempts to stop them; others were as bad as the men. One held up the officers of a British unit with a revolver and collected their watches and money; many others were seen carrying British swords and field glasses. This went on until nightfall, when the disarmed prisoners had to organize a guard for their own protection, as best they might.

During the night and the following day, the greater part of the British force, officers and men, was marched about eight miles up the river to Shamran, where they were to encamp until they could be sent on to Bagdad. They found no preparations for them whatever at Shamran, only a bare piece of the desert ringed by Turkish sentires. Here for a week the men lay about unsheltered in sun and rain. For two days no rations were issued by the Turks; there was nothing to eat but some dates and black bread which Arab soldiers peddled among the men in exchange for boots and clothing, thus bringing their destitution a stage further; the Turks also plied a traffic in their dry and stony ration biscuits. It was, in short, very soon clear—and at the time this came as a surprise—that the Turks had neither the power nor the will to protect the lives of the prisoners they had taken.

Their state of chronic confusion in all matters of supply and transport was a familiar story before long; all necessities had to be demanded and redemanded, argued about, insisted on, and more especially waited for. But over and above all this there appeared one sign after another that the help which the British officers themselves could give was to be hampered and largely rejected. On May 6 when the column of prisoners was to set out on the 100-mile march to Bagdad, these officers learned to their consternation that they were to be separated from their men; by this time they well understood what the consequences would be. They did what they could by urging upon the Turkish commandant the men's condition, by stipulating that they should not be required to come more than eight miles a day, and by setting aside the large number who were unfit to make the journey at all except by boat. This number was much reduced, but the limit of the day's march was expressly agreed to. Thus the officers had to leave the men with whom they had shared the long hardships of the siege, and for all it was a deeply trying moment. They recorded how great was the contrast, even in the wretchedness of the camp at Shamran, between the men's disciplined bearing and that of the Turkish soldiers around.

It was arranged that the officers and the absolutely unfit should be sent to Bagdad by river, and on May 9 and May 11 they embarked in two heavily-loaded boats. Everyone was gradually relieved of more and more of his possessions. On the day of the surrender a generous weight of kit allowance had been granted to each officer; this was reduced by successive stages, from 200 pounds to 100, and later again to 30, and at each reduction the surplus disappeared, to be seen no more. The river journey was long and crowded, particularly for one of the boats, which was stranded for several days through shortage of fuel.

The Turkish commandant had kept his promise about the length of the day's march for one day. On the second the men were made to march 18 miles, and afterward 12 to 15 miles daily, lying at night on the open ground. They were herded like sheep by mounted Arab troopers, who freely used sticks and whips to flog forward the stragglers. Food was very short, the heat was intense, the clouds of dust perpetual, and a great number of the men had now neither boots nor water bottles. Their escort stripped them still further; by the time of their arrival at Bagdad most of the Arab guard were dressed in odds and ends of British uniforms, stolen during the march. There was little or no control by the Turkish officers, who usually rode at the head of the column. So, after nine days' march, the column arrived at Bagdad on May 15, and were marched for three or four hours through crowded streets before being taken to the place where they were to encamp.

Meanwhile, the boatload of officers had already reached the city, and had likewise been exhibited to the crowd, which received them in undemonstrative silence.

There remains to be told what had happened to the main mass of the prisoners, those who had been judged capable of the journey up country and across the Syrian desert to Asia Minor. Week after week, through June and July, parties of them had left Bagdad, following the route already taken by their officers. They had been seen leaving the city camp and crowded into the railway trucks which were to take them as far as Samarra, the railhead (as it then was) some 70 miles up the river. From there they would go afoot. Their state of preparation for a march of 500 miles can be pictured from what has been described already; and the efficiency of the Oriental care to which they were intrusted is as easily imagined. The officers who were left in Bagdad, and who watched them depart, could only feel the deepest anxiety.

The truth of what happened has only very gradually become known, and in all its details it will never be known. If it is urged that Turkish powers of organization and forethought were utterly incapable of handling such a problem as the transport of these prisoners, the plea is sound enough as an explanation; as an excuse it is nothing. It begins to be evident how it come about that of the men who surrendered at Kut, more than 3,000, British and Indian, have never been heard of at all.

SUGAR IN INDIA.

Something About the Crops In That Mighty Country.

Since the opening of the war the imports of sugar into British India have decreased some 400,000 tons, presumably freeing that amount of eastern sugar for the use of the western world. As this decrease is not due to decreased consumption owing to high war prices, but to increased home production stimulated by higher prices, the release is substantial.

The peculiar thing about India is that, whereas it is the second largest sugar producing region on the globe, its production is insufficient even for home requirements. There are 300,000,000 persons in India, and roughly there is an acre of cane and a ton of sugar for every 100 inhabitants of the Empire. This gives each inhabitant about 22 pounds of sugar per annum, which is not enough, so Javan sugars have been drawn upon to make up the deficiency.

The increase in production has been about 1,000,000 tons, of which 500,000 tons were attained in the last crop finished in March, 1918. Since that date Java sugar has continued to go to India in normal quantity, but as shown by H. C. Prinsen Geerligs in the International Sugar Journal, the movement of these sugars inland from Indian ports has been very slow.

As a result of the war, he says, India has increased its import duty on sugar from 5 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. This, combined with scanty arrivals from Java due to lack of ships, had advanced the price of home-grown India sugar to a point which induced the native sugar planters to increase their sugar output.

"For a number of years," he continues, "the Indian Government had taken measures to improve the cane cultivation and sugar manufacture by establishing experiment stations and farms, by introducing new cane varieties, and better mills and evaporating apparatus, in order to try and increase the production of sugar per unit of area. These efforts had on the whole been successful, but the conservative native planters had up to now not shown much interest in the matter. In these days of high sugar prices, however, they see how great the advantages of a better crop may be to them and how they profit by all the work which has been done for their benefit over whole series of years. The consequence is that a large part of the interior of India can get on very well without supplies from overseas and that the supplies lying at the Indian ports have remained to a large extent intact."

The sowings for the crop just opening were estimated by the India Trade Journal of August 23 as 2,550,000 acres against 2,552,000 acres for the last crop, which outturned 3,229,000 tons.

However, growing conditions have not been quite so favorable this year as last, and a smaller outturn is probable.

Seasonal conditions at sowing time were, according to the Journal, not quite favorable in the important cane-growing provinces, and owing to the holding off of the rains the prospects of the crop are still uncertain in the greater part of the United Provinces. Rain is badly wanted in the Punjab. Elsewhere prospects are generally good.

Army Pigeon Lofts.

One of the many uses to which London motor buses are put in France is as a home for pigeons. The outside of the omnibus is roofed in to form a cage, while the men occupy the inside—or rather, three-quarters of the inside, because the front part is also part of the cage, which is entered by a door from the men's room, and also by a door at the top of the back staircase.

There is an opening in the front of the cage cleverly arranged to let the birds enter when they return from their flights, but not to let them escape when they are inside. A board is deftly poised just inside the opening, so that when a bird steps on it an electric bell rings inside the omnibus to tell the men that a pigeon has come home.

The pigeons are taken out in baskets to the trenches to bring messages back in case the wire communications should be cut by the enemy's fire. If not wanted for this purpose they are sent flying back after twenty-four hours with a message, just for practice.

As soon as the bird arrives at the loft a man creeps into the cage, catches it, reads the message, writes it down in duplicate, and sends an orderly at once with a copy to the signal officer, whence it is sent forth like an ordinary telegram to its destination. Birds are always sent in couples, each with the same message, in case one should be shot by the enemy.—Tit-Bits.

A Womanless Town.

Port Nelson, Manitoba, Canada, the new gateway to the Hinterland of the Northwest Territories, this new outlet for Canadian wheat, and the end of the Hudson Bay Railway, is a womanless town, writes Eteline Bennett in Outlook. It has a population of 500 men, a dazzle of electricity lighting its streets and buildings, and a long history, but not one woman has dared the canoe trip down the Nelson river, which is the only way of reaching this town until the railway is finished. Nelson is one of the oldest towns in Canada, and the only place on Hudson Bay that has kept its name and location unchanged from the beginning of its history. River and port were named Nelson for a seaman who was mate of a vessel that wintered there during the year 1512-13. It never had any prominence until within the last two or three years, when it began to grow toward a railway terminal and shipping point. It was overshadowed during the early days by York, which was a trading post, and Churchill, which was so strongly fortified that it was then the equal of Quebec as a stronghold.

There is a luxurious men's clubhouse at Nelson, but there are no homes. It probably is the only town of any importance on the western continent in which there is not one woman.

Mons Will Be Remembered
In History of British Army
For Two Glorious Reasons

FOR the British army the war ended where it began—at Mons.

At the beginning Mons was a retreat—a glorious retreat, but nevertheless a disaster to British arms.

To-day Mons spells victory for what the Germans termed a "contemptible little army." The "Old Contemptible little army." The "Old Contemptibles," they have been known ever since those dog days of a torrid summer, and the term is one of highest honor.

Philip Gibbs had pointed out that it would be one of the most remarkable coincidences of the war if the British were to retake Mons before the end of hostilities. They did, and the strange circumstance came to pass. British troops poured into the suburbs of the Belgian city, which was the pivot of the bitterest fighting of their first campaign, and Mons was won for the Allied arms before the raising of the white flag. For the hundredth and the last dramatic time the "Old Contemptibles" won undying fame.

Mons, in the south of Belgium, and the centre of that country's coal district, was a busy unfortified city of 30,000 when war began. Its ancient military history had been all but forgotten and the fact that since its rise in the eighth century it had been fortified, besieged, dismantled and fortified again in successive wars had little interest for its prosperous inhabitants, with their markets and factories and mines. Then came the German army, halted at the forts of Leige, but halted a few days only, and the hordes of the Hun swept through the land. The mines of the Mons district furnished fuel to keep the German cannon factories going with a brief interruption, from that time on.

When the British armies joined forces with their French and Belgian allies in the field, their drive was made on Mons. The result may be recalled from these excerpts taken here and there from Sir John French's despatch to Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War:—

"Sept. 7, 1914.—The transport of the troops from England, both by sea and rail, was effected in the best order and without a check.

"The line taken up extended along the line of the canal from Conde to the west through Mons and Binche on the east.

"About 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 23rd, (of August), reports began coming in to the effect that the enemy was commencing an attack on the Mons line, apparently in some strength.

"In view of the possibility of my being driven from the Mons positions, I had previously ordered a position in the rear to be reconnoitered. This position rested on the fortress of Maubeuge on the right and extended west to Jenlain, southeast of Valenciennes on the left.

"When the news of the retirement of the French and the heavy German threatening on my front reached me, I endeavored to confirm it by airplane reconnaissance, and as a result of this I determined to effect a retirement to the Mauberge position at daybreak on the 24th.

"A certain amount of fighting continued along the whole line throughout the night, and at daybreak on the 24th the Second Division made a powerful demonstration as if to retake Binche. This was supported by artillery of both the First and Second Divisions, while the First Division took up a supporting position in the neighborhood of Peissant. Under cover of this demonstration the Second Corps retired.

"The Third Division on the right of the corps suffered considerable loss in this operation from the enemy, who had retaken Mons.

"The Second Corps halted on this line, where they partially intrenched themselves, enabling Sir Douglas Haig, with the First Corps, gradually to withdraw to the new position."

Gen. Allenby and his cavalry covered the retreat of other troops, reenforcements were brought in by rail to strengthen the new line, and Sir John French's report continues:

"Having regard to the continued retirement of the French on my right, my exposed left flank, the tendency of the enemy's western corps to envelop me, and, more than all, the exhausted condition of the troops, I determined to make a further effort to continue the retreat till I could put some substantial obstacle such as the Somme or the Oise between my troops and the enemy and afford the former some opportunity for rest and reorganization. Orders were therefore sent to the corps commanders to continue their retreat toward the general line Vermand-St. Quentin-Ribemont. The cavalry, under Gen. Allenby, were ordered to cover the retirement.

"There had been no time to intrench the position properly, but the troops showed a magnificent front to the terrible fire which confronted them.

"At length it became apparent that if a complete annihilation was to be avoided the retirement must be attempted, and the order was given.

"The movement was covered with the most devoted intrepidity and determination by the artillery, which had itself suffered heavily, and the fine work done by the cavalry in the further retreat from the position, assisted materially in the final completion of this most difficult and dangerous operation."

Gen. French paid tribute to the heroism of the British commanders and to the work of the French leaders, deplored the inevitable heavy losses which his armies had suffered, and then acknowledged the immense service the aviators had been to him in the battle.

Of Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, commander of the Second Corps in "this glorious stand of the British troops," Gen. French wrote:

"I say without hesitation that the saving of the left wing of the army under my command on the morning of the 26th of August could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity and determination had been present to personally conduct the operation."

Such is the modest account of the commanding general who effected what experts pronounce one of the most marvelous retirements in all military history.

The British armies had received their baptism of fire and had emerged from defeat with their spirit unbroken. It was going through hell, the soldier heroes said afterward, and it is no wonder that many of them gave credence to a remarkable story, that of the "Angel of Mons."

The story was brought to America by the Rev. Gustave A. Kuhring, chaplain of a New Brunswick unit serving in France. Capt. Kuhring's account follows:

"At Mons, a whole division of German cavalry, flushed with success, surged forward like a tidal wave against the few battalions of our troops that could be placed against them. Suddenly they stopped, the horses would go no farther. The British, weak as they were, could do nothing to stop them, and as was later found out from German prisoners, there had been no orders from behind to pause. We had the testimony of the German captain, and some of his men as well as that of our soldiers that, as the Germans moved forward, what appeared to be a yellow light came between the armies, and the British assert they saw St. George on a white horse leading crowds of cavalry against the enemy.

A British lieutenant-colonel told of riding with a small party of horsemen toward the enemy. They were going along a road at dusk when he thought he saw battalion after battalion of horsemen riding in the fields on both sides of them. He watched them for about ten minutes and then one of the officers asked him what he had seen. He told him, and a third officer answered that he had seen the same thing and many of the men in the column saw the horsemen also. When they arrived at their destination, a party was sent out to investigate, but saw nothing. The horsemen had vanished.

"In a charge of a small body of British on the enemy's trenches, numbers of horsemen went with them, the men declared, carrying bows and arrows. This was borne out by the question of a German officer later taken prisoner. He asked: 'Who were those men with the bows and arrows? We tried to get their leader, the one on the white horse, but couldn't hit him.'

"It was sworn to by the numerous witnesses," Capt. Kuhring concluded, "that when the British came to examine the bodies of the German dead, by far the larger number of them had no wounds on their bodies."

So Mons will live in song and story, as well as history, as the scene of defeat and victory, where human beings fighting for the right seemed to rise above human limitations.

Start of Cigarette Fad.

That the late John Morgan Richards popularized the cigarette in Britain is now a matter of dispute. Smoking connoisseurs say they remember other claimants to that distinction, including the Duke of Buccleugh and Laurence Oliphant. Tradition has it that many of the British naval and military officers adopted this mode of smoking from the Russians during the Crimean war and on their return made the cigarette fashionable in London clubs. But some years before the Crimean campaign there was a well patronized cigarette merchant named Theodorich in the West End of London whose cheapest cigarettes were retailed at twelve a shilling.

The Richmond Gem, the cigarette fathered by Mr. Richards, was introduced by the biggest advertising boom that had been perpetrated up to that time. Startling posters lined the walls of every town and village in Great Britain. Wherever one turned, along the railways, down the river, in the street, even on the seashore, flamboyant poster of the new American cigarette confronted one. It is said that when the originator opened a special shop in a main London thoroughfare, the better to advertise his goods, a rival establishment on the street war forced to close.

This rival smoke seller conducted one of the most extensive enterprises in the town, often having as much as $30,000 worth of stock on his premises at one time. Determined not to be cut out, the proprietor walked down to Mr. Richard's shop one day and bought the shop and stock, besides a large cargo of tobacco then on its way across the Atlantic to England.

New Ways, New Men.

Lord Esher, from his diary of 1904 give a striking example of Lord Fisher's prescience. Lord Fisher urging that "new measures require new men," suggested for our army Sir John French, Sir Douglas Haig, Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, and Gen. Plumer, he said he was "the only man beside French that never failed in anything he undertook in Africa."

Ireland Supplies Britain With Food.

Ireland grows more food for Great Britain than for home consumption, even proportionately to the population, and is an essential base for the British food supply. Although having only 10 per cent. of the population, 40 per cent. of the cattle and 20 per cent. of the pigs of the United Kingdom are produced there.

Rivers Rose Forty Feet.

The famous Tugela river in South Africa on one occasion rose forty feet during a single night, owing to thunderstorms in the mountains.

Our Casualties.

Over 55,000 Canadian soldiers have laid down their lives in the war, according to official figures just issued at Ottawa. Total casualties received here to Nov. 13th are given as 213,268, an aggregate which will likely be increased owing to the fact that the troops of the Dominion were engaged in heavy fighting at Mons up to the last minute of the fighting and reports of the latest casualties are still being received at Ottawa.

The official figures follows:—

Killed in action, 35,128; died of wounds, 12,048; died of disease, 3,409. Total known dead, 50,585.

Presumed dead, 4,620; missing, 842. Total, 5,462.

Wounded, 154,361; prisoners of war, 2,860.

Total casualties, 213,268.

Canada First.

Nine British airplanes landed at Galata, a suburb of Constantinople, two days after the signing of the Turkish armistice (Oct. 31). The first Allied officer to reach European Turkish soil was Flight Commander Wiser, a Canadian.

Very Similar.

"Well, well! Did you ever milk before?"

"Not exactly, but I've had a good deal of experience with a fountain pen."

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

OUR LIGNITE DEPOSITS.

Immediate Steps Will Be Taken to Utilize Them.

The order-in-council by which is created a Lignite Utilization Board for the Dominion of Canada will interest many citizens of our country. For many years past, it has been one of the anomalies of Canadian economics that whilst the Dominion has fuel resources second only to those of the United States, the greatest coal-producing country in the world, it imports, and always has imported, about fifty per cent. of its fuel. Most of this fuel is brought into the country over immense distances, unnecessarily absorbing labor and transport facilities urgently needed in other directions, and adding enormously to the cost of the fuel itself.

Long before the war, the absurdities of such a system were apparent to anyone who stopped to consider the matter, but the necessity for conservation in all directions imposed by the war has emphasized the need of a change, and has brought under the consideration of the authorities many schemes for the development of Canada's own fuel resources. Amongst the questions which have thus been forced to the front is the much discussed matter of the utilization of the Dominion's vast lignite deposits. In the original state, these deposits can be used only when freshly mined, and, even then, the lignite as it comes from the mines is not suited for household purposes. By a process of carbonizing, however, the material may be converted into a kind of coke or charcoal, which is readily briquetted. When thus treated, the resultant product is a fuel equal in heating value to anthracite, with the additional advantage that it may be sold at $7 a ton, and a just profit obtained from it at that price.

Some time ago, the committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the matter reported that the art of producing these carbonized briquettes had passed the laboratory stage; that no further information could be obtained from laboratory methods, and that the producer must face the question, often a very different one, of working out the results obtained in the laboratory on a large commercial scale, in other words putting theories to a practical test.

This is the great task which the Canadian Government has now undertaken, and the matter is to be pushed forward with energy. The Province of Saskatchewan, the balancing point for the fuel from the east and the west, has been chosen as the scene for the initial enterprise. After full investigation has been made of all the machines and processes at present available, the board will construct, or contract for, a plant of commercial size adjacent to the great lignite mines of Southern Saskatchewan, and will, at the earliest possible moment, begin to distribute the output through the ordinary channels of trade.

The whole question is, of course, very much a matter for the expert, but it cannot be doubted, by those who have given the matter any study, that a great future lies before such an industry. If the board can foresee the possibility of retailing the new fuel to-day at $7 a ton, before the great question of by-products has been fully studied, there is every prospect that the price in the future, when this has been done, will tend to be reduced rather than increased. The enormous value of the by-products from the manufacture of coal gas is, of course, largely responsible for the comparatively cheap rate at which coal gas may be sold, when municipally owned; and the same will, no doubt, apply to the briquetting of lignite.

Business Profits War Tax.

The total amount of assessments made under the Business Profits War Tax Act to date is over $58,000,000, of which over $54,000,000 have been collected. It is estimated that by the end of the present fiscal year about $65,000,000 will be realized. This is more than double the estimate made in the budget speech, in which the act was introduced.

Peace Treaties.

Peace treaties bind the signatory powers either when they are signed or when they are ratified. They bind individuals when they receive news that such treaties have been made.

A new typewriter of light weight is made of three separate self-contained units, the base, action and carriage.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Have You Seen
BEAVER BOARD
Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

BEAVER BOARD can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.

APPLY TO

MADOLE HARDWARE CO.
'PHONE 13,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

SYMINGTON'S
is the place to get the Following Goods:

FEEDS
Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed. Cracked Corn. Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS
Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT.
50-tf

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.
Best of Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarrets, Pipes, Etc.
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A CALL.

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee
10-3-m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties of the late Uriah Wilson and John Wilson for sale. For prices and terms of sale apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Agent, Napanee, Ont. 39tf

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WALL PAPER

Masters & Snider
Funeral Directors and Embalming
Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee
Phone—Office 30, Residence 145.
8tf

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

Has a full stock of
Flour, Shorts,
Govt. Hog Feed,
Govt. Dairy Feed,
and Oilcake.
Storehouse open Saturdays.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
10tf

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.
M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

—o—

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
44tf

PHOTOS **Amateurs Attention** Picture Framing

Have your FILMS DEVELOPED and PRINTED
by a Practical Photographer, at
THE COOKE STUDIO
Next to Napanee Post Office.

ENLARGING COPYING

CREAM WANTED!

Do you know what we are paying for Cream?

ASK US!

We want to get acquainted.

We
- Furnish Cans.
- Pay all Express charges.
- Pay for Cream twice each month.
- Are paying at the present time the HIGHEST PRICE ever known in this district.

Write us for information, or
Telephone 106.

Cornwall City Dairy, Napanee, Ont.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.
9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Regular Service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Regular Service.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting under direction of the Missionary Department.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and Praise.
Thursday, 7.30—C. G. I. T. Groups meet.
Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

"A Count of No Account"

—o—

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat,; First class Workmen; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

—o—

Patriotic Calenders For 1919.

Handsome designs, all prices, sheet music all the latest Vocal an Instrumental. . . . .

M. PIZZARIELLO.

—o—

Boyes' Grocery.

We carry Tinned Fish, Sardines Kippered Herring, Shrimps, Lobster, Pilchard, Salmon, Pork and Beans. The best black tea in town.

Phone 236. **G. W. BOYES**

—o—

For Sale

The cosey residence on Bridge street, east, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. VanLuven. Has nearly all modern conveniences, with good garden, well in wood house. Also a large farm for sale. Cheese maker wanted.

VAN LUVEN BROS.,
Napanee and Moscow
10-tf.

—o—

Eminent Coiffure Specialist Coming

Dorenwend's of Toronto, the eminent hair-Specialists will be at the Campbell House, on Monday, February 17th, with a grand display of the latest creations in hair-goods including ladies' transformations, switches, pompadours, waves, etc., and toupees and wigs for men who are bald. All those afflicted with loss of hair are invited to this display, when a free demonstration will be given. 10-b

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At Anderson Church

—o—

Historical Society

Prof. W. L. Grant is one of the most promising young men of Canada and already has acquired more than a national reputation as a leading educationist and historian. He resigned the chair of Colonial History at Queen's University in 1915 and enlisted in the 59th battallion and went overseas with the rank of Major with that unit. Upon his return he was appointed to the important position of Principal of Upper Canada College. With extensive experience in dealing both with soldiers and students, he is eminently qualified to deal with the question "A Student in Arms" which will be the subject of his lecture on this Friday evening, February 7th. No one can afford to miss this treat. No admission is charged and everyone is welcome. All are requested to be in their places by 8 o'clock sharp so as not to disturb the lecturer as the meeting will open at that hour. Historical Hall to-night 8 o'clock sharp.

—o—

on Friday Night, February 14

—o—

The White Ribbon

A gentleman attending an evening meeting of the G.W.C.T.U. told how a bow of white ribbon on the coat of a perfect stranger had kept him from yielding to drink offered by two friends as a social glass. He had inherited the appetite and was trying to resist it, but his companions were urging him to be sociable, and he was just yielding when the sight of the white bow like mother wore saved him. He said, "young ladies let me urge you to wear your white ribbon always, and put it outside your wraps." You can never know until the heavenly records are revealed what the influence upon others of that little white bow knot. You may never see it but eternity will show that all who have stood loyally for their principles have helped encourage, and often saved others, though no word was spoken. We cannot all do temperance work but all can wear our badge, the white ribbon. Let the public see it more on our christian women and girls.

—o—

Guaranteed to make you

—o—

Wedded Sixty-One Years.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Blanchard, of Napanee, celebrated their sixty-first wedding anniversary at the home of their son-in-law, F. W. Coates, 502 Princess Street, Kingston, on Sunday. They had callers during the afternoon and evening offering congratulations, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Smith, of Napanee. Mrs. Smith was their youngest daughter. Their other children living are Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, New York City; Mrs. George B. Bishop, of Brockville. The late Mrs. F. W. Coates, of Kingston, was a daughter. Mr. Blanchard was born in Ernestown, being a son of the late Anson Blanchard. Mrs. Blanchard was Olive Empey, daughter of the late Geo. Empey, owner of the Thompson Paper Mills at Camden East, where he also built the saw and grist mill. They were married February 2nd, 1858, by Rev. Mr. Howard at Ernestown, and for some years operated a farm near Bath, later taking over a farm at North Fredericksburgh, near Napanee, where they remained until about fourteen years ago, when they took up residence in Napanee. Mr. Blanchard recently celebrated his eighty-first birth anniversary and Mrs. Blanchard her eightieth.

—o—

Laugh.

Let Us Make Your Next

TAILOR-MADE SUIT

From our splendid range of Blue and Black Serges Cheviots and Vicunas.

Grey and Brown Worsteds in plain weaves of patterns.

Best Trimmings Used.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.
10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, B. A., Pastor.
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Wednesday, 4.00 — Confirmation Class.
7.30—Intercession Service.
Thursday, 7.30—A.Y.P.A.

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship on Saturday, Feb. 8th, 1919. Will pay highest market price for select hogs. Bank closes at 1 p.m.

J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

—o—

Purchased Buildings

The Napanee Driving Park on Thursday purchased two hangers, the rifle building, and two flag poles from the Aviatiion Camp at Deseronto, and will move the same to the Driving Park at Napanee.

—o—

The War is Over

Chief Barrett, Fuel Commissioner, has consented to allow us to sell coal as we like. We are prepared to sell coal to any person that requires it. Have some No. 1 Buckwheat Coal at $10.00 per ton.

9 F. E. VANLUVEN

—o—

The Play, "A Count of No Account"

Will be given at Anderson's church on Friday, Feb. 14th, by the young people. Come and have a good hearty laugh and enjoy the music which will be furnished by Grace Church Orchestra. Admission 35c.

9-b

—o—

The Napanee Musical and Literary Club

The next meeting will be held Tuesday, Feb. 11th, at 8 p.m., in the club room. The subject will be Italian Music, and a set of lantern slides will be shown. Also a short description of the pictures given. Meeting open for members only.

—o—

Special at the STRAND

One night only, Wednesday, Feb. 12th, **"The Belgian,"** one of the greatest pictures ever shown of the war, showing the boys in the trenches, also airplane fighting, and tanks in action. Also 2 reel comedy, Billy West in "The Villian." Napanee Orchestra in attendance. Admission—Matinee, 10c. to all; night, 15c. and 25c. We pay war tax. **Friday and Saturday, Feb. 14th and 15th**—"Crashing through to Berlin," the big war picture. Evening prices, 10c and 20c.—we pay the war tax. Saturday Matinee, 11c. to all. Special music Saturday night.

—o—

For good Coffee go to Kelly's Grocery for his Special Blend ground fresh.

—o—

Important Notice

Now that the war is over every section of the country will take a special pride in compiling and arranging in some form or other the material which will show the part which that particular section of the country has taken in the great war. The Historical Society of Lennox & Addington are planning to undertake that work for the Counties of Lennox & Addington. In order to make such a record really worth while it will be necessary to secure the co-operation of all the people in the community. It is planned not only to have a volume which will be of real historic value, but one which will be attractive and of personal interest to the whole community as well. It will set forth the names, rank, and other information of every Lennox & Addington boy who took a part in the war, with cuts wherever possible to receive them. It will exhibit as well as statistics can, the part which those at home played financially and otherwise. Red Cross Societies, Daughters of the Empire, councils, members of various executives, churches and all other organizations which have data of value are asked to co-operate in this work of keeping carefully all records already in existence, and placing them at the disposal of the Historical Society, when they shall be needed.

—o—

Resolve to save during 1919.
Keep W. S. S. in mind.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister
9.45—Morning class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
6.30—Organ Recital.
7.00—Evening worship.
Rev. H. R. Jones, B. A., of Kingston, will preach morning and evening.
Tuesday, 6.30—C. G. I. T.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.
Thursday, 3.00—W.M.S.
Thursday, 6.30—C.S.E.T.
Thurs., 8.00—Choir practice.

Cast of Characters

The following is the Cast of Characters in the farce comedy, "A Count of No Account" to be presented at Anderson's church, on Friday, February 14th, at 8 p.m.:

Archibald Waring, called "Weary" for short—R. M. Parks.
James J. Long, of the firm of Long & Short—W. H. Perry.
Marvin Short, of the firm of Short & Long—H. R. Mellow.
Johann Kramar, proprietor of Lion's Inn—A. C. Baldwin.
Count Henri Nogoodio, of Paris, France—R. T. Parks.
General Iama Terror, retired—P. B. Hambly.
Si Perkins, Sheriff of Boom County—L. C. Moore.
Hans, porter of Lion's Inn—G. S. Perry.
Otto, porter of Lion's Inn—D. Parks.
Mrs. Maria Goodley, Terror's widowed sister—Miss D. B. Griffith.
Bessie Long, daughter of Mr. Mr. Long—Miss L. M. Parks.
Jessie Short, daughter of Mr. Short—Miss A. Glenn.
Louise, French maid at the Inn—Miss E. L. Baldwin.

—o—

RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Society acknowledges with thanks a donation of $5.00 from Mrs. Stewart Paul, a quilt and a quantity of linen. These donations are much appreciated by our Society.

We also desire to thank the Moscow Branch of the Red Cross Society for a donation of 82 pairs of socks for the Navy.

84 pairs of socks were shipped by the Society last week to Headquarters, Halifax, for the Navy.

We have still plenty of material at our work room to be made up into refugee clothing. This work should not be dropped as it is most important that these suffering children are clothed.

The monthly meeting of the Executive of the Red Cross Society will be held in the Council Chamber this Saturday, February 8th, at 2.30 p.m. We hope for a full attendance, as this is a most important meeting.

The work room will be open as usual on Saturday afternoon.

—o—

Cost of Our War.

The cost of the war to Canada in money is expected to be at least eleven hundred million dollars. Up to the end of October war accounts which had actually passed through the Finance Department totalled approximately $1,046,844,000. This does not include deferred pay for soldiers in France and some large outstanding accounts. Some months will probably elapse before the actual cost of the war to the Dominion will be known after the actual declaration of peace.

Estimates now given are merely conjectural.

Considerable expenditure arising from the war will continue after the conclusion of peace. For the present fiscal year expenditure of the pensions branch was estimated at approximately fifteen millions; that of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at twelve millions. With the cessation of hostilities expenditure under these boards will be reduced to its minimum, but will continue to be heavy for years to come.

Big Name for Old Offence.

Five youthful farmers at Downeyville were haled before the police magistrate and charged with malicious damage "in that they did unlawfully, wilfully and without legal justification, authority or excuse, and without color of right, take, carry away and injure two certain fence gates, of the value of ten dollars." The fine was $5 and costs for each—$53.50 in all.

Goat Has Artist's Appetite.

Joe Petine, of Welland, has been ordered to pay $8 compensation to a neighbor, whose asters and chysanthemums had furnished the principal items for Petine's goat. The Canadian goat apparently has tired of billboard and tin-can diet.

The number of grade stallions in Wisconsin has been cut in half in eleven years.

And This Is Canada!

At Kitchener a few days ago Rev. J. Schneider officiated at the marriage of Mr. Allister Huehnergarde and Miss Gertrude Pollskowski.

FURS---
Have your Furs Made to Order.

Remodelling and Repairing
Satisfactorily Done.

First door west of R. B. Allen's Music Store,
Market Square, Napanee.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON
Experience with Simmons' Furriers and Robinson Co.
5d

Wonderland!

Wednesday, February 12th, 1919.

D.W. GRIFFITH'S
SUPREME TRIUMPH
"HEARTS OF THE WORLD"
THE SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD
Staged in France on the Actual Locale of the Story: Battle Scenes on the Battle Fields of Europe. Through Courtesy and Co-operation of the British and French Governments.

MATINEE—At 3 p. m. Open at 2.15. Prices 25 and 50 Cents.

NIGHT—Open 7.15., show at 8 p.m. Prices 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

Original Symphony Orchestra.

Reserve Seat Plan open Saturday, February 8th.

NOTICE to GROWERS

Dominion Canners, Limited, advise that they are now accepting contracts for the Season 1919, for the different kinds of Produce used at the factory in Napanee, namely:—

Strawberries, Raspberries, Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, and Pumpkins.

Growers, when in town, please call at factory office, or sign up with our agents, who will call on you at your place, giving you any information required.

DOMINION CANNERS, Limited,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

J. EDGECOMBE, Manager.
10a
Canada Food Board License No. 14-39.

Peace and Prosperity

The greatest war in history is over and won. Now WORK and PRODUCTION is imperative.

I have tripled the capacity of my plant.

Now is the time to get in on that market, either here or in Europe, get in, and hold it.

HOW TO DO IT

Look around and see if there is any one thing or many that you can do to make your place suitable for greater production.

A New Home may do it, by increasing enery, a new machine by saving labour, better pens for hogs, hens or cattle, or a new granary may save cost in one year.

If you tell me what you would like to do, I will tell you the cost, not only of one item, but the whole cost, and can sell you Lumber, Asbestos and Beaver Board, Asbestos and Cedar Shingles, BRANTFORD ROOFING Sheathing Papers and other supplies.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
Successors to Dafoe & Waller.
45tf

SPECIAL THIS WEEK
AT THE
STRAND
NAPANEE

ONE NIGHT ONLY - - WED., FEB. 12th

"THE BELGIAN"

One of the greatest pictures ever shown of the war, showing the boys in the trenches, also airplane fighting and tanks in action.

Also Two Reel Comedy
Billy West in "THE VILLIAN."
Napanee Orchestra in attendance.
Admission---Matinee 10c to all. - Night 15c. and 25c.
We pay war tax.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEB. 14-15
Crashing Through to Berlin, Big War Picture
Evening Prices 10c. and 20c.—We pay the War Tax.
Saturday Matinee 11c. to all.
Special Music Saturday Night.

Wednesday and Thursday programme of "The Lost Express" will be shown with next episode a week later.

WANTED!

TO BUY

Pressed Hay and Straw.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North. 'Phone 101

NEW SUITS

—AT—

$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

Our Diamond Rings Are Splendid Value.

Bought before the raise, so are giving the customer the benefit.

See our

$25, $50, and $100 Diamond Rings

Quality Guaranteed

F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

THE CASE OF PRIVATE FRED GRANGE

Police Magistrate Rankin Demands an Apology.

It appears that the Police Magistrate has taken exception to some comments made in a communication from Private W. R. Johnston, which appeared in our issue of January 24th. The following letter from His Worship's legal adviser, who happens to have been the prosecuting attorney in the case in question, speaks for itself.

Napanee, Jan. 28th, 1919.

E. J. Pollard, Esq.
Publisher Napanee Express,

Dear Sir :—

I have been instructed by Mr William Rankin, Police Magistrate of this town to notify you that there is no justification for the publication by you of the letter signed by W. R. Johnston dated January 20th, published in your issue of January 24th and I hereby give you notice that unless you attend at Mr Rankin's office and there peruse the evidence and in this week's issue give a true account of the proceedings and retract the statement contained in the letter that "this defendant has been treated shamefully by the P. M. of this town and those who tried the said man's case" and also the statement "worse cases have been hushed up in this town" and apologize for having pubin that letter and the other statements which the letter complains of and which are untrue, this apology to be satisfactory to the police magistrate and to be published in as prominent a place in your issue of next Friday as the letter complained of, I am instructed to serve you with formal notice of action and proceed against you.

I think upon perusal of the evidence you will come to the conclusion that there is no foundatio in the complaint.

Yours truly.
U. M. WILSON.

Acting upon the suggestion of Mr Wilson, we secured a copy of the evidence as taken down by Mr Rankin. In order that our readers may have the whole case before them we publish it in full.

Walter S. Exley vs. Frederick Grange.

Breach of Ontario Temperance Act. Offence Dec. 21st, 1918.

Hearing December 23rd 1918.

Defendant not being present, this case stands adjourned until future date, accused to be informed of the date.

January 7th, 10 a. m. The accused now being present, the information is read over to him and he is asked if he be now ready for trial. Defendant states he is now ready for trial. Upon being asked if he be guilty or not guilty, defendant pleads not guilty.

Walter S. Exley sworn, said—I am license inspector in this county, I know the defendant, I have known him for years, I have sen him sober and I have seen him in an intoxicated condition before the 21st day of December 1918. On the 21st of December, 1918, I first saw him on the market in Napanee, he was sober. Then I again saw him in Napanee on the market square in front of Windover's store after tea on the 21st, he was then in an intoxicated condition owing to the drinking of liquor. I spoke to the accused, he was going east. I met the night constable and we stopped the accused and placed him under arrest. After he was arrested I asked him where he got the liquor. He said he had a drink but he was not drunk. He told me he had got a doctor's order from Dr. Vrooman. I went and saw the doctor and ascertained he got no order for liquor from the doctor. I had taken the accused with me to the doctor's office. The doctor, the accused, and myself were all present in the office. I asked the accused if he would go home and come back on Monday, the 23rd, to appear before the court, he said he would do so. I know he was intoxicated and could tell that from his talk, manner and I could smell whisky from him. He gave no information as to where he got the liquor, he was not in his normal condition that day. I let him go home on his undertaking to appear on Monday, 23rd, at 10 a. m.

Cross examined by the defendant, Grange to Exley,—Q. Did the doctor give me medicine that night ? A. He gave you two small tablets and something in a glass which you took. Q. Did I tell you that Dr. Vrooman gave me an order for liquor ? A. yes.

Mr Exley continues,— I went with the defendant to Dr. Vrooman's office after I had talked with the doctor on the telephone We both went to his office as the information given by the doctor was not as stated by the accused to me.

Sgd. W. S. Exley
Sgd. Wm. Rankin, P. M.

R. A. Beard sworn, said

I am night constable in Napanee, I went on duty at 9 p. m. on this night in question. I saw Exley and the accused a few moments after on John street, near the Paisley House. The accused was in an intoxicated condition, I could tell this from his movements and could smell liquor on his breath. His movements were unsteady, he staggered in his walk and I smelt liquor from his breath, he was on the sidewalk, the walk was clear, neither snow nor ice at this place Mr Exley spoke to the accused. They had been together before this. Mr Exley asked him what he was going to do about this matter, the accused said he did not give a damn, that we could arrest him if we wanted to do so. He was then arrested. I asked him where he got his liquor. He said on order from Dr. Vrooman. After his arrest I made a fire in the cells to keep him warm and left him. Shortly afterward I saw Mr Exley again and he told me that he thought if accused would agree to come in later for trial we should let him go home. After Mr Exley talked with Dr. Vrooman again the accused was released from the cells on his promise to come back on Monday 23rd for trial. The accused was asked if he wanted to ask this witness any question but the accused said he had no questions to ask him.

Sgd. R. A. Beard
Sgd. Wm. Rankin, P. M.

Defendant said he does not wish to give evidence on his own behalf or offer any evidence.

I find the accused guilty of the offence charged.

Sgd. Wm. Rankin, P. M.

The Solicitor for the prosecution wishes to examine the accused under oath as provided under the act.

Frederick Grange sworn said—I am the defendant and have just been convicted of an offence under the Ontario Temperance Act. I came to town 21st December, 1918 at about 7 o'clock in the morning. I came with Joseph Brady, I was not entirely sober I had a drink in the morning before I left home. I drove 7 miles to town. I didn't have a bottle with me neither did Brady. I had breakfast at home and my dinner at the Jennings hotel, I had supper there also. I was in town all day. I was with Mr Exley at Dr. Vrooman's. I had been there that day before. He told me to go home and take hot lemons and stuff. I had a touch of the 'flu' I was at the doctor's on the 20th, I asked Dr. Vrooman for an order for liquor but he would not give me one. I had liquor at home on the 20th at the time I asked the Dr. for the order for liquor, I had liquor at home. He would not give me an order to get liquor.

Sgd. Frederick Grange

JUDGMENT

After hearing the evidence of all parties I find the defendant guilty of the offence charged in the information and I order and adjudge that he, the said Frederick Grange, for his said offence do forfeit and pay a fine of $100, to be paid and applied according to law and that he do also pay to W. S. Exley, license inspector the sum further sum of $8.55 for his costs in this behalf and do order and adjudge the several sums to be paid forthwith and if not so paid I order and adjudge that the said Frederick Grange be imprisoned in the common gaol at Napanee and there kept for a term of two months unless the said several sums together with the cost of commitment and conveyance to said common gaol are sooner paid.

Sgd. Wm. Rankin, P. M.

I, William Rankin of the town of Napanee do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of all the evidence given before me uqon a certain charge against Frederick Grange for violation of the Ontario Temperance Act.

There is no suggestion in the evidence that the accused was disorderly. Both witnesses for the prosecution seemed to lay considerable stress upon the evidence obtained through their noses. The accused was evidently suffering from some complaint as his physician gave him medicine in both tablet and liquid form. Yet the inspector did not apparently think it necessary to impart this information to the Magistrate until it was brought out of him by the cross-examination of the accused. The inspector not only spoke to the doctor over the telephone but interviewed him personally, but took no trouble to ascertain what was the matter with the man he was about to lock up in the cells. If either he or the police magistrate had made any inquiries they could have learned that this unfortunate man, who has been honorably discharged after several years service overseas, is now broken down in health and is suffering from a nervous affection which causes him to stagger when he walks. So far as is disclosed by the evidence he was not asked upon his trial where he got his liquor but was asked a great many apparently irrelevant questions. It would have been an easy matter to have learned that he got it upon the prescription of a reputable physician. The staggering and the smell might both have been accounted for without arriving at the conclusion that the accused was intoxicated. We will, however, give the P. M. the benefit of the doubt and assume that Grange was intoxicated. Why single out a returned soldier for a fine of $100 and costs when the ordinary fine is $10 ? So far as the first complaint in Mr Wilson's letter is concerned we do not intend to apologize as we think Pte. Johnston was not far astray when he expressed the opinion that Pte. Grange was shamefully treated. As to the statement "worse cases have been hushed up in this town" we do not hold ourselves responsible for this opinion of Private Johnston as we do not know to what cases he refers. Nor are we satisfied that his remark refers to the Police Magistrate at all, whose reputation for convicting under the O. T. A. would naturally lead to an entirely different conclusion. Upon the whole we do not think Mr Wilson has made out a very strong case for his client and if any apologies are to be forthcoming we think several are due to Private Grange. In this country we have had good reason to be proud of our returned soldiers they have asked for no special favors and their conduct upon the whole has been most exemplary. After what they have gone through we can well afford to be patient with them. If the license inspector or the police magistrate had allowed him to go free with a warning, no one would have reason to complain. But $100, or two months in gaol! No Mr Wilson we cannot agree with you that there is no ground for complaint. We do not profess to know much law, but do maintain that it was unjust to fine this returned man $100. If you can upon any ground justify this extraordinary fine in the case of this man our columns are open to you to defend your position. It will require a good deal of explaining to convince the people of Lennox & Addington that Private Grange got a square deal.

—o—

Bulk Chocolates at WALLACE'S Drug Store—The highest grade bulk chocolates sold in Napanee. Kept in sanitary, dust proof cases, and not touched by the hands—guaranteed fresh every week.

—o—

BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS FOR ONTARIIO

Toronto, Ont.,
4th Feb., 1919.

W. S. Exley, Esq.,
License Inspector,
Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sir :—

The Board have read the comments in the papers upon the case of Frederick Grange and are very much surprised at some of the statements made, and the Board's reported attitude towards yourself.

This case was acted upon entirely on the merits of the evidence given before us. Grange, in the opinion of the Board, according to the evidence, was justly convicted for being drunk, but the Board felt that the maximum penalty of $100 was rather severe, and he having already suffered three weeks imprisonment, they felt they were warranted in recommending that clemency be granted and that he be released at once, and that three weeks' imprisonment was ample punishment for the offence committed. There was no reflection on the part of the Board upon you in any way. You have hitherto received the confidence of the Board, and in this case there has been nothing done on your part that would in any way cast any reflection upon your action as License Inspector for the Department.

Yours truly,
J. D. FLAVELLE.
Chairman.

—o—

COULDN'T RAISE ARM TO HIS HEAD.

Hasn't Had a Sign of Rheumatic Trouble Since He took Tanlac Has gained Thirty one Pounds

"I have actually gained thirty one pounbs on three bottles of Tanlac and now I feel like a new man in every way," said J. T. Hawkins, residing at 335 Johnston Place, Memphis, Tennessee, some time ago.

"I was just racked with pain from rheumatism for a whole year until I couldn't hit a lick of work and was just up and down, mostly down, all the time. My joints would swell and cramp so I couldn't raise my arm to my head—couldn't comb my hair—and when I stooped over to tie my shoes, the pain would almost make me cry out loud. I got in such a shape that I could not eat anything without suffering afterwards and nothing I tried in the way of medicine helped me any at all.

"I only weighed one hundred and eight pounds when I started taking Tanlac and now I weigh one hundred and thirty-nine. My joints don't hurt any more and I can bend over and use my arms at work with as much case as I ever could. I can eat anything I want and as much as I wish and I feel like a new person all the time.."

Tanlac is sold in Napane at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

—o—

Gold edged playing cards, also score cards, at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SERVICE AND RED CROSS WORK

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.

Two splendid and valuable cases have recently been sent by our local Belgian Relief committee to the Ontario branch of the same relief committee in Toronto, to forward to these destitute people.

The convener and members of the local committee would make use of this opportunity to thank again all who so kindly contributed to the value of these shipments.

The women's patriotic service and red cross work are again indebited to Mrs A. S. Kimmerly for making very quickly and completing beautifully in every detail 6 girls grey flanellete petticoats with bodices. We desire herewith to express our sincere thanks to Mrs Kimmerly for her kind assistance.

All who interested themselves and contributed to the little red coin card stocking campaign will be glad to know that so far form advices received from Toronto, the result has reached between $3000 and $4000, the friends of France are hoping it may attain to $5,000, as late in January people were still asking for the cards. Let us still hope grand total may reach this sum, as it will not be too much to distribute among that great flood of friendless orphans that flows daily into France. On account of their vast number even the effort of the French Government has proved inadequate to the situation. It is of these that Henri Bordeaux writes in L'Illustration

"The station is decorated with flags, there is music, the children get out gravely, so docile sensible and diciplined, one sees it at once. They quickly form into line. Watch them pass, in good order, no noise, no talking. They arrive at the casino where the reception takes place, they sit at long tables, by preference in groops from the same town, St. Quentin, Lens, Roubaix, Lille, etc Suddenly the light is switched on There is a murmur, then a burst of applause, as though their lives had been passed in a cellar. At last ! at last ! I see a child smile ! Surely they will be hungry, these children, but no, see how careful they are. "Aren't you eating little one ? "I had something this morning," "that's no reason child, would you like an orange or chocolate ? "But will there be enough for to-morrow ?" What strange questions! "Afterwards they are divided, some go to the bath and some to the doctor. We follow the first. Oh ! what bodies ! where do they come from ? Will God send us artists to observe to record for ever these poor scraps of human beings, guard their memory for future generations. Little chests with big holes, curved spines, chicken legs, skeletons in fact—who has not seen you does not know war. But hurry on, there is a limit , if not to pity, at least to our endurance. Here are the sick ones, and all the diseases, but especially the horrible, too prevalent tuberculoses. "What is your name mon petit ?" "Antoine," and your other name ?" 'I don't know' Where is your father ?" 'He was taken away' "and your mother ?" 'She is dead" "And yours, my child" "She was killed by a shell. "Do you understand ! they are children without anyone to look after them, without a home, without a roof, and because war has ravaged their country, they are returned to us like outcasts. They have packed them off haphazard or separately, like parcels. But they are living parcels, little bits of France, coming back—the return of the innocents.

"My children in their garden play
With sound of laughter, and with footsteps fleet :—
There was a garden bloomed in France one day
As cool and sweet,
Now burned and bleak and desolate—and they
Who ran and laughed there, little tired feet
You stumble now along a weary way.
By mothers in whose hearts all sorrows meet.

My children in their sheltered garden play
With sound of laughter and with footsteps fleet :—
But, O dear God, those little tired feet
That stumble on a road in France to-day !

What a picture ! How terribly sad ! and yet how realistic. It is the same story in Belgium. How glad all must be who have done what they could for these little ones ! Is there not need of our work, and the necessity to do all in our power to aid these tragically helpless little ones, and those relatives left to them.

—o—

We are particular in filling your prescription as you are in selecting your doctor. We carry a large assortment of the world's standard drugs, and have three graduates in attendance—WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Inspector Graham of the Dominion Police, Kingston, had a number of M.S.A. defaulters from Tyendinaga before Magistrate Rankin on Saturday. The cases were adjourned for one week, bail being allowed.

—o—

Go to M. Taylor

For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewelery, wedding rings wedding and shower presents. A full line of 1847 Rodgers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Yes, Madam, your favorite sugar, as much as you want.

One of the most satisfactory material pleasures of Peace is that we may again have plenty of

Lantic Sugar
"The Seal of Purity"

UNDER war conditions we were unable to supply anywhere near the demand for Canada's favorite sugar. Few ships were available for bringing raw sugar from the tropics and a large part of the product of our refinery was needed for our soldiers overseas.

Happily, Peace has changed the whole sugar situation. Unless unforeseen circumstances should arise the Lantic Red Ball will again brighten the shelves of stores throughout the country and housewives may have as much as they need of the famous Lantic "FINE" granulated, the perfect sugar for baking and the table; also there will be plenty of the Lantic delicious Old-fashioned Brown Sugars for the many dishes in which flavor is indispensable to success.

You may again buy Lantic Sugar in the larger original packages, the 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks, as well as in the 2 and 5-lb. cartons. The accurate weight and perfect protection of the contents of Lantic packages make them the most economical way of buying sugar.

Ask your grocer for Lantic Sugar, the sugar with the Red Ball on every Carton or Bag.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED 2
McGILL BUILDING, - - - - - - - MONTREAL.

At the Campbell House, Napanee, on

MONDAY, FEB. 17th

DORENWEND'S of Toronto

invite you to their display of the newest creations in Artistic Hair-Goods.

If your own hair is thin, dull and unbecoming, let us demonstrate just what can be done to supply your lack of hair, and how perfectly it is accomplished.

FOR LADIES:— Switches, Transformations, Waves, Pompadours, Chignons, Etc.

FOR BALD MEN :—DORENWEND'S TOUPEE

will make you look years younger and improve your health. Light as a feather and indetectable on our sanitary patent structure.

This display is for one day only

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Appointments can be arranged at residence if desired.

THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR A DEMONSTRATION

THE DORENWEND COMPANY, OF TORONTO
LIMITED

Head Office :—103-105 YONGE ST.

$5.00 for $4.00

And Every Dollar Worth More.

Small savings now share in the high interest on Government Securities.

War-Savings Stamps

Cost $4.00 this month Redeemed in 1924 for $5.00. Sold at Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and wherever the Triangle and Beaver sign is displayed.

24

WRIGLEY'S

The Greatest Name in Goody-Land

YOU know the realm of childhood dreams is a land of sweets.

Make some of those dreams a delightful reality by taking home

WRIGLEY'S frequently.

How about tonight?

SEALED TIGHT
KEPT RIGHT

The Flavour Lasts!

The IRON TRAIL

BY REX BEACH

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At this talk of economy from Curtis Gordon O'Neil refrained from smiling with difficulty. He felt certain that the man's entire operations were as unsound as his statement that he could bring the trust to terms. Yet Gordon seemed thoroughly in earnest. Either he expected to fool his present hearer or else he had become hypnotized by the spell of his own magnificent twaddle—O'Neil could not tell which.

"Who laid out your right of way?" he asked with some interest.

"A very able young engineer, Dan Appleton. An excellent man, but—unreliable in certain things. I had to let him go, this very afternoon, in fact, for insubordination. But I discharged him more for the sake of discipline than anything else. He'll be anxious to return in a few days. Now tell me"—Gordon fixed his visitor with a bland stare which failed to mask his gnawing curiosity—"what brings you to King Philip sound? Are we to be rivals in the railroad field?"

"No. There are enough projects of that sort in the neighborhood for the present."

"Five, all told, but only one destined to succeed."

"I'm bound for the Kyak coal fields to perfect and amend my surveys under the new ruling."

"Ah! I've heard about that ruling."

"Heard about it?" exclaimed O'Neil. "Good Lord! Haven't you complied with it?"

"Not yet."

"You surely intend to do so?"

"Oh, yes; I suppose so."

"If you don't you'll lose"—

"I'm not sure we can ever win."

"Nonsense!"

"I'm not sure that it's wise to put more good money into those coal claims," said Gordon. "This ruling will doubtless be reversed as the others have been. One never knows what the land office policy will be two days at a time."

"You know your own business," O'Neil remarked after a pause, "but unless you have inside information or a bigger pull in Washington than the rest of us I'd advise you to get busy. I'll be on my way to Kyak in the morning with a gang of men." Gordon's attitude puzzled him, for he could not bring himself to believe that such indifference was genuine.

It was difficult to escape from the hospitality of Hope, and O'Neil succeeded in doing so only after an argument with Natalie and her mother. They let him go at last only upon his promise to return on his way back from the coal fields, and they insisted upon accompanying him down to the dock, whither Gordon had preceded them in order to have his motorboat in readiness.

An 11 o'clock twilight enveloped Cortez when O'Neil and Slater landed, but the town was awake. The recent railway and mining activity in the neighborhood had brought a considerable influx of people to King Phillip sound, and the strains of music from dance hall doors, the click of checks and roulette balls from the saloons, gave evidence of an unusual prosperity.

O'Neil had no difficulty in securing men. Once he was recognized, the scenes at Hope were re-enacted, and there was a general scramble to enlist upon his payroll. Within an hour, therefore, his arrangements were made, and he and Tom repaired to Callahan's hotel for a few hours' sleep.

A stud game was going on in the barroom when they entered, and O'Neil paused to watch it while Slater spoke to one of the players, a clean cut, blond youth of whimsical countenance. When the two friends finally faced the bar for their "nightcap" Tom explained:

"That's Appleton, the fellow Gordon fired today. I told him I'd left the old man flat."

"Is he a friend of yours?"

"Sure. Nice boy; good engineer too."

"Umph! That game is crooked."

"No?" Happy Tom displayed a flash of interest.

"Yes; Cortez is fast becoming a metropolis, I see. The man in the derby hat is performing a little feat that once cost me $4,000 to learn."

"I'd better split Dan away," said Tom hastily.

"Wait! Education is a good thing, even if it is expensive at times. I fancy your friend is bright enough to take care of himself. Let's wait a bit."

"Ain't that just my blamed luck?" lamented Slater. "Now, if they were playing faro I could make a killing. I'd 'copper' Appleton's bets and 'open' the ones he coppered."

O'Neil smiled, for Happy Tom's caution in money matters was notorious. "You know you don't believe in gambling," he said.

"It's not a belief, it's a disease," declared the fat man. "I was born to be a gambler, but the business is too uncertain. Now that I'm getting so old and feeble I can't work any more. I'd take it up, only I broke three fingers, and when I try to deal I drop the cards. What are we going to do?"

"Just wait," said O'Neil.

Unobserved the two friends watched the poker game, which for a time proceeded quietly. But suddenly they saw Appleton lean over the table and address the man with the derby hat; then, thrusting back his chair, he rose, declaring in a louder tone:

"I tell you I saw it. I thought I was mistaken at first." His face was white, and he disregarded the efforts of his right hand neighbor to quiet him.

"Don't squeal," smiled the dealer. "I'll leave it to the boys if I did anything wrong."

"You pulled that king from the bottom. It may not be wrong, but it's mighty peculiar."

"Forget it!" one of the others exclaimed. "Denny wouldn't double cross you."

"Hardly," agreed Mr. Denny evenly. "You're 'in' $180, but if you're sore you can have it back."

Appleton flung his cards into the middle of the table and turned away disgustedly. "It's a hard thing to prove, and I'm not absolutely sure I saw straight or—I'd take it back fast enough."

Denny shrugged and gathered in the discarded hand. "You've been drinking too much, that's all. Your eyesight is scattered."

Appleton's face flushed as he beheld the gaze of the company upon him and heard the laughter which greeted this remark. He turned to leave when O'Neil, who had continued to watch the proceedings with interest, crossed to the group and touched Denny on the shoulder, saying quietly:

"Give him his money."

"Eh?" The smile faded from the fellow's face. He looked up with startled inquiry. "What?"

"Give him his money."

In the momentary hush which followed Happy Tom Slater, who had frequently seen his employer in action and understood storm signals, sighed deeply and reached for the nearest chair. With a wrench of his powerful hands he loosened a leg. Although Mr. Slater abhorred trouble, he was accustomed to meet it philosophically. A lifetime spent in construction camps had taught him that of all weapons the one best suited to his use was a pick handle. Second to that he had come to value the hardwood leg of a chair. But in the present case his precaution proved needless, for the dispute was over before he had fairly prepared himself.

Without waiting for O'Neil to put his accusation into words Denny had risen swiftly, and in doing so he had either purposely or by accident made a movement which produced a prompt and instinctive reaction. Murray's fist met him as he arose, met him so squarely and with such force that he lost all interest in what followed. The other card players silently gathered Mr. Denny in their arms and stretched him upon a disused roulette table. The bartender appeared with a wet towel and began to bathe his temples.

Appleton, dazed by the suddenness of it all, found a stack of gold pieces in his hand and heard O'Neil saying in an everyday tone:

"Come to my room, please. I'd like to talk to you." Something commanding in the speaker's face made the engineer follow against his will. He longed to loiter here until Denny regained his senses, but O'Neil had him by the arm, and a moment later he was being led down the hall away from the lobby and the barroom. As Slater, who had followed, closed the door behind them Dan burst forth:

"By Jove! Why didn't you tell me? I knew he was crooked, but I couldn't believe"—

"Sit down," said O'Neil. "He won't pull himself together for awhile, and I want to get to bed. Are you looking for a job?"

Murray's Fist Met Him as He Rose.

The engineer's eyes opened wide.

"Yes."

"Do you know the Kyak country?"

"Pretty well."

"I need a surveyor. Your wages will be the same that Gordon paid, and they begin now, if it's agreeable."

"It certainly is."

"Good! We'll leave at 6 o'clock sharp. Bring your bedding and instruments."

"Thanks! I— This is a bit of a surprise. Who are you?"

"I'm O'Neil."

"Oh!" Mr. Appleton's expression changed quickly. "You're Murray"—He stammered an instant. "It was very good of you to take my part after I'd been fool enough to"—

"Well, I didn't want to see you make a total idiot of yourself."

The young man flushed slightly; then in a quieter voice he asked:

"How did you know I was out of work?"

"Mr. Gordon told me. He recommended you highly."

"He did?"

"He said you were unreliable, disloyal and dishonest. Coming from him, I took that as high praise."

There was a moment's pause; then Appleton laughed boyishly.

"That's funny. I'm very glad to know you, Mr. O'Neil."

"You don't, and you won't for a long time. Tom tells me you didn't think well of Gordon's enterprise and so he fired you."

"That's right. I suppose I ought to have kept my mouth shut, but it has a way of flying open when it shouldn't. He is either a fool or a crook, and his mine is nothing but a prospect. I couldn't resist telling him so."

"And his railroad?"

Appleton hesitated. "Oh, it's as good a route as the trust's. I worked on the two surveys. Personally I think both outfits are crazy to try to build in from here. I had to tell Gordon that too. You see, I'm a volunteer talker. I should have been born with a stutter. It would have saved me a lot of trouble."

CHAPTER VI.

In a Wild Country.

LATE on the following morning O'Neil's expedition was landed at the deserted fishing station of Omar, thirty miles down the sound from Cortez. From this point its route lay down the bay to open water and thence eastward along the coast in front of the Salmon river delta some forty miles to Kyak. This latter stretch would have been well nigh impossible for open boats but for the fact that the numerous mud bars and islands thrown out by the river afforded a sheltered course. These inside channels, though shallow, were of sufficient depth to allow small craft to navigate and had long been used as a route to the coal fields.

Appleton, smiling and cheerful, was the first member of the party to appear at the dock that morning, and when the landing had been effected at Omar he showed his knowledge of the country by suggesting a short cut which would save the long row down to the mouth of the sound and around into the delta. Immediately back of the old cannery, which occupied a gap in the mountain rim, lay a narrow lake, and this, he declared, held an outlet which led into the Salmon river flats. By hauling the boats over into this body of water—a task made easy by the presence of a tiny tramway with one dilapidated push car which had been a part of the cannery equipment—it would be possible to save much time and labor.

"I've heard there was a way through," O'Neil confessed, "but nobody seemed to know just where it was."

"I know," the young man assured him. "We can gain a day at least, and I judge every day is valuable."

"So valuable that we can't afford to lose one by making a mistake," said his employer meaningly.

"Leave it to me. I never forget a country once I've been through it."

But Dan Appleton was not mistaken. A two hours' row across the mirror-like surface of Omar lake brought the party out through a hidden gap in the mountains and afforded them a view across the level delta. To their left the range they had just penetrated retreated toward the canyon where the Salmon river burst its way out from the interior, and beyond that point it continued in a coastward swing to Kyak, their destination. Between lay a flat, trackless tundra, cut by sloughs and glacial streams, with here and there long tongues of timber reaching down from the high ground and dwindling away toward the seaward marshes. It was a desolate region, the breeding place of sea fowl, the hunting ground for the great brown bear.

O'Neil had never before been so near the canyon as this, and the wild stories he had heard of it recurred to him with interest. He surveyed the place curiously as the boats glided along, but could see nothing more than a jumble of small hills and buttes and beyond them the dead gray backs of the twin glaciers coming down from the slopes to east and west. Beyond the foothills and the glaciers themselves the main range was gashed by a deep valley through which he judged the river must come, and beyond that he knew was a country of agricultural promise, extending clear to the fabulous copper belt, whither the railroads from Cortez were headed. Still farther inland lay the Tanana, and then the Yukon, with their riches untouched.

What a pity, what a mockery, it was that this obvious entrance to the country had been blocked by nature! Just at his back was Omar, with its deep and sheltered harbor; the lake he had crossed gave a passage through the guardian range, and this tundra—O'Neil estimated that he could lay a mile of track a day over it—led right up to the glaciers. Once through the coast range building would be easy, for the upper Salmon was navigable, and its banks presented no difficulties to track laying.

He turned abruptly to Appleton, who was pulling an oar.

"What do you know about that canyon?" he asked.

"Not much. Nobody knows much, for those fellows who went through in the gold rush have all left the country. Gordon's right of way comes in above, and so does the trust's. From there on I know every foot of the ground."

Camp was pitched late that night far out on the flats. During the preparation of supper Murray sat staring fixedly before him, deaf to all sounds and insensible to the activities of his companions. He had lost his customary breeziness and his good nature. He was curt, saturnine, unsmiling. Appleton undertook to arouse him from this abstraction, but Slater drew the young man aside hurriedly with a warning:

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"Don't do that, son, or you'll wear splints for the rest of the trip."

"What's the matter with him, anyhow?" Dan inquired. "He was boiling over with enthusiasm all day, but now—why, he's asleep sitting up! He hasn't moved for twenty minutes."

Tom shook his head, dislodging a swarm of mosquitoes.

"Walk on your toes, my boy. Walk on your toes. I smell something cooking, and it ain't supper."

When food was served O'Neil made a pretense of eating, but rose suddenly in the midst of it with the words:

"I'll stretch my legs a bit." His voice was strangely listless. In his eyes was the same abstraction which had troubled Appleton during the afternoon. He left the camp and disappeared up the bank of the stream.

"Nice place to take a walk!" the engineer observed. "He'll bog down in half a mile or get lost among the sloughs."

Darkness had settled when O'Neil reappeared. He came plunging out of the brush, drenched, muddy, stained by contact with the thickets, but his former mood had disappeared, and in its place was a harsh, explosive energy.

"Tom," he cried, "you and Appleton and I will leave at daylight. The men will wait here until we get back." His voice was incisive. Its tone forbade question.

The youthful engineer stared at him in dismay, for only his anxiety had triumphed over his fatigue, and daylight was but four hours away. O'Neil noted the expression and said more gently:

"You're tired, Appleton, I know, but in working for me you'll be called upon for extraordinary effort now and then. I may not demand more than an extra hour from you; then again I may demand a week straight without sleep. I'll never ask it unless it's necessary and unless I'm ready to do my share."

"Yes, sir."

"The sacrifice is big, but the pay is bigger. Loyalty is all I require."

"I'm ready now, sir."

"We can't see to travel before dawn. Help Tom load the lightest boat with rations for five days. If we run short we'll 'siwash' it." He kicked off his rubber boots, upended them to drain the water out, then flung himself upon his bed of boughs and was asleep almost before the two had recovered from their surprise.

"Five days or longer!" Slater said gloomily as he and Dan began their preparations. "And me with indigestion!"

"What does it mean?" queried Appleton.

"It means I'll probably succumb."

"No, no! What's the meaning of this change of plan? I can't understand it."

"You don't need to," Happy Tom informed him curtly. There was a look of solicitude in his face as he added. "I wish I'd made him take off his wet clothes before he went to sleep."

"Let's wake him up."

But Slater shook his head. "I'd sooner wake a rattlesnake," said he.

O'Neil roused the members of his expedition while the sky was reddening faintly, for he had a mind which worked like an alarm clock. All except Appleton had worked for him before, and the men accepted his orders to await his return with no appearance of surprise.

With the first clear light he and his two companions set out, rowing up the estuary of the Salmon until the current became too swift to stem in that manner. Then landing, they rigged a "bridle" for the skiff, fitted their shoulders to loops in a ninety foot tow rope and began to "track" their craft up against the stream. It was heartbreaking work. Frequently they were waist deep in the cold water. Long "sweepers" with tips awash in the flood interfered with their efforts. The many branches of the stream forced them to make repeated crossings, for the delta was no more than an endless series of islands through which the current swirled. When dusk overtook them they were wet, weary and weak from hunger. With the dawn they were up and at it again, but their task became constantly more difficult because of the floating glacier ice, which increased with every mile. They were obliged to exercise the extremest caution. Hour after hour they strained against the current until the ropes bit into their aching flesh, bringing raw places out on neck and palm. Hour after hour the ice went churning past, and through it all came the intermittent echo of the caving glaciers ahead of them.

Dan Appleton realized very soon whither the journey was leading, and at thought of actually facing those terrors which loomed so large in conjecture his pulses began to leap. He had a suspicion of O'Neil's intent, but dared not voice it. Though the scheme seemed mad enough, its very audacity fascinated him. It would be worth while to take part in such an undertaking, even if it ended in failure. And somehow, against his judgment, he felt that his leader would find a way.

For the most part O'Neil was as silent as a man of stone, and only on those rare occasions when he craved relief from his thoughts did he encourage Dan to talk. Then he sometimes listened, but more frequently he did not. Slater had long since become a dumb draft animal, senseless to discomfort except in the hour of relaxation, when he monotonously catalogued his ills.

"Are you a married man?" O'Neil inquired once of Dan.

"Not yet, sir."

"Family?"

"Sure! A great big, fine one, consisting of a sister. But she's more than a family—she's a religion." Receiving encouragement from his employer's look of interest, he continued: "We were wiped out by the San Francisco earthquake and stood in the bread line for awhile. We managed to save $4,000 from the wreck, which we divided equally. Then we started out to make our fortunes. It was her idea."

"You came to Cortez?"

"Yes. Money was so easy for me that I lost all respect for it. The town rang with my mirth for awhile. I was an awful fool."

"Education!"

"Now, it's my ambition to get settled and have her with me. I haven't had a good laugh, a hearty meal or a Christian impulse since I left her."

"What did she do with her half of the fortune?"

"Invested it wisely and went to work. I bought little round celluloid disks with mine; she bought land of some sort with hers. She's a newspaper woman, and the best in the world—or at lease the best in Seattle. She wrote that big snowslide story for the Review last fall. She tells 'em how to raise eight babies on $7 a week or how to make a full set of library furniture out of three beer kegs, a packing case and an epileptic icebox. She runs the 'Domestic Economy' column, and she's the sweetest, the cleverest, the most stunning"—

Appleton's enthusiastic tribute ceased suddenly, for he saw that O'Neil was once more deaf and that his eyes were fixed dreamily upon the canyon far ahead.

On the evening of the sixth day a splintered, battered poling boat with its seams open swung in to the bank where O'Neil's men were encamped, and its three occupants staggered out. They were gaunt and stiff and heavy eyed. Even Tom Slater's full cheeks hung loose and flabby. But the leader was alert and buoyant; his face was calm, his eyes were smiling.

"You'll take the men on to the coal fields and finish the work," he told his boss packer later that night. "Appleton and I will start back to Cortez in the morning. When you have finished go to Juneau and see to the recording."

"Ain't that my luck?" murmured the dyspeptic. "Me for Kyak, where there ain't a store, and my gum all wet."

"Chew it, paper and all," advised Appleton cheerfully.

"Oh, the good has all gone out of it now," Slater explained.

"Meet me in Seattle on the 15th of next month," his employer directed.

* * * * * * * *

The clerk of the leading hotel in Seattle whirled his register about as a man deposited a weather beaten war bag on the marble floor and leaned over the counter to inquire:

"Is Murray O'Neil here?"

This question had been asked repeatedly within the last two hours, but heretofore by people totally different in appearance from the one who spoke now. The man behind the desk measured the stranger with a suspicious eye before answering. He saw a ragged, loose hung, fat person of melancholy countenance, who was booted to the knee and chewing gum.

"Mr. O'Neil is not here."

The fat man stared at his informant accusingly. "Ain't this the 15th?" he asked.

"It is."

"Then he's here, all right!"

"Mr. O'Neil is not in," the clerk repeated, gazing fixedly over Mr. Slater's left shoulder.

"Well, I guess his room will do for me. I ain't particular."

"His room is occupied at present. If you care to wait you will find"—

Precisely what it was that he was to find Tom never learned, for at that moment the breath was driven out of his lungs by a tremendous whack, and he turned to behold Dr. Stanley Gray towering over him, an expansive smile upon his face.

"He's around somewhere."

Slater turned a resentful, smoldering gaze upon the hotel clerk and looked about him for a chair with a detachable leg, but the object of his regard disappeared abruptly behind the key rack.

"This rat brained party said he hadn't come."

"He arrived this morning, but we've barely seen him."

"I left Appleton in Juneau. He'll be down on the next boat."

"Appleton? Who's he?" Dr. Gray inquired.

"Oh, he's a new member of the order—initiated last month. He's learning to be a sleep hater, like the rest of us. He's recording the right of way."

"What's in the air? None of us knows. We didn't even know Murray's whereabouts. Thought he was in Kyak until he sounded the tocsin from New York. The other boys have quit their jobs, and I've sold my practice."

"It's a railroad!"

Dr. Gray grinned. "Well, that's the tone I use when I break the news that it's a girl instead of a boy."

"It's a railroad," Slater repeated, "up the Salmon river!"

CHAPTER VII.

O'Neil Meets Newspaper Woman.

O'NEIL found his "boys" awaiting him when he returned to his room. There was Mellen, lean, gaunt and serious minded, with the dust of Chihuahua still upon his shoes; there were McKay, the superintendent, who had arrived from California that morning; Sheldon, the commissary man; Elkins, Doc Gray and Happy Tom Slater. Parker, the chief engineer, alone was absent.

"I sent Appleton in from Cortez," he told them, "to come down the river and make the preliminary survey into Omar. He cables me that he has filed his locations and everything is O. K. On my way east I stopped here long enough to buy the Omar cannery, docks, buildings and town site. It's all mine, and it will save us ninety days' work in getting started."

"I understand those glaciers come down to the edge of the river," the superintendent ventured.

"They do," O'Neil acknowledged, "and they're the liveliest ones I ever saw. Tom can answer for that. One of them is fully 400 feet high at the face and four miles across. They're constantly breaking too."

"Lumps bigger than this hotel," supplemented Slater. "It's quite a sight—equal to anything in the state of Maine."

Mellen, the bridge builder, spoke for the first time, and the others listened.

"As I understand it we will cross the river between the glacier and immediately below the upper one."

"Exactly!"

He shook his head. "We can't build piers to withstand those heavy bergs which you tell me are always breaking off."

"I'll explain how we can," said O'Neil. "You've hit the bullseye—the tender spot in the whole enterprise. While the river is narrow and rapid in front of Jackson—the lower glacier—opposite Garfield there is a kind of lake, formed, I suppose, when the glacier receded from its original position. Now then, here lies the joker, the secret of the whole proposition. This lake is deep, but there is a shallow bar across its outlet which serves to hold back all but the small bergs. This gives us a chance to cross in safety. At first I was puzzled to discover why only the ice from the lower glacier came down river; then, when I realized the truth, I knew I had the key to Alaska in my hands. We'll cross just below this bar. Understand? Of course it all depends upon Parker's verdict, but I'm so sure his will agree with mine that I've made my preparations, bought Omar and gathered you fellows together. We're going to spring the biggest coup in railroad history."

"We can't build piers to withstand those heavy bergs."

They were deep in their discussion when the telephone broke in noisily. Sheldon, being nearest to the instrument, answered it. "There's a newspaper reporter downstairs to interview you," he announced, after an instant.

(To be Continued.)

Undiscovered Canada.

It is believed that nearly 30 per cent. of Canada is still unexplored, and if Indian reports are to be believed, there is in the basin of the Mackenzie river one of the largest areas of possible oil-bearing country on the face of the earth. The Indians report the existence of lakes 100 miles and over long in Yukon that no white man has ever seen, while even the Indians apparently know nothing of the as yet untrodden Mackenzie mountains.

Laconic.

There were all graduations of thoroughness in the varying manners which different outfits showed when they turned over their sector to their relief. Some turned over every stick and stone, every fact and every suspicion. The record instance for despatch is told of a French captain who needed only six words and three gestures to turn over his sector to the incoming captain relieving him. The words were: "Nous ici, Boches la. Au revoir."

War-time Legislation.

Validating legislation will be submitted next session, it is expected, in regard to prohibition. The orders-in-Council on which Dominion action was taken found its authority in the War Measures Act. The order itself remains in force during war-time and for a period of twelve months afterwards. The War Measures Act, however, expires on the proclamation of peace in the Canada Gazette.

The question how far the order-in-Council is valid after the War Measures Act has ceased to exist is now before the Justice Department. The same point has arisen in Great Britain in regard to orders-in-Council passed there under authority of the Defence of the Realm Act, or "Dora," as it is more commonly called. A special committee, which had the question under consideration, decided that war would cease to exist on the exchange of formal peace ratifications, and that orders-in-Council passed under the Defence of the Realm Act would not be valid after expiry of the act itself, unless validated by Parliament. It is probable that the Justice Department will reach a similar conclusion in respect to orders-in-Council passed under the War Measures Act.

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CHIC DANCE DRESS

Frock May Be Made of White Chiffon or Other Material.

Garment Is Trimmed Very Simply With Rows of Inch-Wide Glossy Ribbon in Color.

The little dance dress shown in the sketch may be made of white chiffon, net georgette or silk tissue, and it is trimmed very simply with rows of inch-wide glossy ribbon in color. Rainbow colors may be selected for the ribbon, two or three of these dainty pale shades being used with very good effect. If desired, the fabric of the gown may also be in color, and the frock be a genuine rainbow affair.

Ribbon-Trimmed Dance Frock

A foundation of sheer silk should be used for the dress, and it may be made a slipover by running an elastic in at the waistline. Two or three ribbon straps hold it in place over the shoulder, and a ribbon girdle with long ends circles the waist.

A dress of this kind is easy to make and may be very inexpensive. Spending a great deal of money on a dance or evening dress is never really necessary and at present it is poor taste. There will be few formal evening functions during the coming winter season, and the simple dances scheduled call for simple costuming.

An allover lace dress is always pretty, and many lace dresses are being featured for the coming season. Extreme simplicity is the rule in designing these frocks. Frequently the bodice is merely a wide girdle of silk or satin topped by a frill or yoke of lace and with short lace sleeves. The skirt may be a single length of lace, or it may be formed of two or three lace flounces. A ribbon sash or girdle finishes the dress.

Ribbon trimming is extremely popular this season. Plain bands of ribbon are used on frocks for both daytime and evening wear, and ribbon flowers, bowknots, etc., appear on innumerable evening dresses of sheer materials.

Very narrow "baby" ribbon is often knitted to form cuffs and collar for a street suit or frock, and the knitted ribbon sweater has been worn for months. During the summer it was merely a sweater, now it appears as a sleeveless vest to be worn underneath the suit jacket.

APRON DRAPERIES ARE SMART

Tablier Is Really Only a Panel—Arrangement to Be Much in Evidence This Winter.

Apron draperies appear on so many things that they may be considered a distinct fashion. They may be short or long and they may or may not have the slightest connection with the dress proper. It is as if one had really added an apron of brocade or marquisette or satin to the dress one is wearing.

Sometimes they begin at the neck and hang straight down well below the hips and are caught in only with the narrowest of string belts. Again a hem is folded back on the bottom of the drapery, as in a peasant's apron and bright-hued embroidery is added in criss-cross stitches.

In effect the tablier is really only a panel such as appeared on summer frocks. As this arrangement is to be much in evidence this winter it is well to note that any sort of fabric can be used to develop it. With velvet the gold and silver brocades, with a banding of fur, are very smart. As no fullness is seen on the bodices this season, most of them being of the basquelike plainness of the Civil war, the apron tunic may begin at the collar as a waistcoat, spreading out at the waistline, from which it falls free. Now and then the tunic tablier buttons in the back or again it is set in quite apart from any relations to either back or front.

HAT OF BLACK PANNE VELVET

This is an exceptionally interesting hat of black panne velvet. A large flat bow threaded in gold is laid across the front of the rose brim, adding charm to its lines.

NEWEST FASHIONS ARE CHIC

Late Styles Are Regarded as More Practical Than They Have Been in Recent Years.

Taking it all in all, the new fashions are more attractive and at the same time more practical than they have been in years. Here are a few salient characteristics:

Belts are either soft and draped or flat and straight. One Paris frock has a belt made of a strip of inch-wide braid with the ends crossed and falling in short tabs. The most graceful sash is of satin, with fringed ends.

The new color is henna, sometimes called rust color. All the browns will be fashionable and certain shades of green. Gray is much liked for street costumes and taupe and gray make a smart combination. Every other dinner gown is black.

A yard and twelve inches will be enough width for the fall skirt—if one wishes to be extremely smart. More conservative taste may increase the width as far as a yard and three-quarters—no more than that is permitted by fashion.

Sleeves must be tight as one can stand them, with small armholes and the wrist provided with buttons and loops or other fastening devices, so that one may get into the sleeve without a struggle.

MILLINERY HINTS

Although one occasionally sees a bright red or horizon blue hat, this fall it is the fur tones, brown and gray, that lead in millinery. This means a range of some extent, for the brown furs are rather numerous and there are several shades in the gray grouping. Sometimes a feather fancy in contrasting shade is used for trimming, but more often the one color scheme is maintained.

Fringed silk ribbon is the trimming novelty and on some of the models from Paris it resembles an ostrich feather band.

The minimum of trimming is the rule and often a narrow band of grosgrain ribbon is the sole decoration on a turban or sailor shape of velvet, velour or hatter's plush.

Handkerchief Fad.

A dainty handkerchief has one corner cut off and remade by a triangle of white net on which is one's monogram.

FROCKS OF PELTRY

Gowns for Street and Evening Entirely of Fur

Soft Kind of Material, Superimposed on Silk or Satin—Kinship to Ancient Costumes.

In Paris they delight in medieval gowns of peltry. In such costumery there is not only the determination to be unique, but to be warm. We, at the apex of scientific civilization and hygiene, observes a fashion writer, have been cast down into the depths of medieval discomfort and disease through the failure of mechanical organization during the war. We thought the world forever free from plagues, but we have been visited by one which spread over a world and gathered in its victims as did the dread plagues of a century ago. We who had ceased to think that hunger and cold—both elemental disasters—could ravage our health, have been face to face with both, over three continents. No longer did only the poor and dirty, those easy victims of all disasters, pay the final penalty; but those who had for over a century considered themselves immune through the adoption of all that science and health demanded.

Was it not natural, then, that, under the accumulation of the catastrophes, women should turn to the kind of apparel that kept their far-away ancestors comfortable? At least the French women must think along this line, for they have provided themselves with evening gowns and street gowns made entirely of peltry. It is a soft kind of fur which is used, and it is superimposed on silk or satin; but it produces a strong kinship to the costumes of the year one.

When the gown of fur is not worn there is a new kind of huge fur hat which is supposed to furnish the warm touch. It has a cart-wheel brim and is usually devoid of trimming. Only the oval, slim face can permit it. It is not the hat for the average woman, but it is new, and therefore desirable.

There are also wraps that give more weight than warmth—a high quality in a covering—and which are fashioned somewhat like the dolmans of Victorian days. They have obliterated the ugliness of that period and developed a smart appearance. They contribute to the need for economy in apparel, for they allow the usage of a one-piece frock, and even the fall or spring tailored suit. In sealskin, beaver, moleskin, they are at their best. A collar of another peltry can be added if it is considered desirable. There are women who are not happy in a garment that is left unadorned.

BITING NAILS, CHEWING LIPS

Disfiguring Habits Easily Acquired, Young Girls and Older Women Being Among Offenders.

One of the most unwholesome and disfiguring habits is the biting of the nails and chewing the lips. All ages, too, are represented, since wee children, young girls and older women are among the frequent offenders.

Chewing the lips, extracting bits of skin from the lips, or biting them is a habit which tends to disfigure the mouth by making it larger and pulling it out of shape. Thus the expression of the face changes for the worse. This habit is easily acquired and grows apace. Some persons immediately start to bite their lips as soon as they are engrossed in a book or with work in hand. Facial distortions are often grotesque, though the offender is totally unconscious of the attention he is attracting.

While this practice of drawing the lips about does not improve the face, it is not in the same class with biting the nails, which admits thousands of germs directly into the mouth, hence to the stomach and intestines, and so on into the blood.

FASHIONS IN BRIEF

The newest veils are of tulle, chiffon or chantilly lace.

Stitching of silk or wool makes a very attractive trimming.

A beautiful cape is of cerise wool jersey, lined with gray silk.

There is a tendency to place wings at the back of a hat.

Boots will measure eight inches from the breast of the heel.

Millinery colorings are dull and one-tone effects are favored.

A Cranky Light.

A guard on night watch at the entrance of one of an army camp had been supplied with a special "flood" or search-light from the outfit of a nearby contractor. A couple of negroes from the contractor's gang set up the light and cautioned the guard that it was a very cranky affair unless let severely alone. Disregarding the caution, the guard, attempting to turn the light a little higher, succeeded in putting it out. Thereupon one of the negroes patiently returned and worked until he had the light going again. Turning to the guard as he started to leave, he administered the final warning: "It's going now, boss, but don't change it; don't monkey with it at all; don't even let on like you know it's there."

Great Saving In Steel.

Reports from reinforced concrete shipyards in England, Scotland and Ireland show that good progress is being made in the construction of 1,000-ton seagoing barges for the Admiralty Department of Merchant Shipbuilding. Vessels of this class are urgently required, and the program of construction already authorized comprises barges and other vessels representing about 200,000 tons of shipping, and a capital outlay estimated at nearly £4,000,000, apart from the cost of land and shipyard plant. The saving in steel is fully 70,000 tons on what would have been required for steel ships of the same carrying capacity. It is believed that a still larger saving will be effected in future.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TO MAKE CHICKENS LAY

To Make the Stock Pay Feed Concentrates.

Roughage and Roots Give Bulk to the Ration, But Production Depends Upon the Grains, Mill-feeds and Oilcakes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

MANY people forget that a hen requires feeds other than grain in order to be in good health and to lay.

All-grain rations are neither conducive to health or egg production. At times when hens have the run of the stables and the yards, together with house scraps, they do very well, owing to the fact that an opportunity is given them to pick up bits of clover leaves, roots, and such like material.

A certain amount of meat foods is essential in order to produce the white of the eggs. Too much of such feed is apt to cause trouble with the general digestion of the bird.

Milk as a drink, is, without doubt, the best animal feed known. It gives the best results when sour. When birds are accustomed to it they will not take too much.

Beef scrap and high grade tankage are used very extensively on large poultry plants where milk is not available. These are mixed with ground grain, generally in the proportion of fifteen to twenty per cent. For the general purpose breeds the former amount is sufficient. Breeds such as Leghorns will make good use of twenty per cent. of meat scrap in the ration.

Cooked butchers' meat, green cut bone, cooked beef head, lungs, liver, etc., are all very good feeds and may be fed in a manner similar to meat scrap.

Some people think that because a little of meat feeds are good, more would be better. Experience has shown that such is not the case. Too much often causes serious trouble.

Green feeds are essential for health and for economy. A hen should have all the green feed she will consume. A certain amount of bulky, succulent green feed she will consume. Such feed is usually fairly inexpensive. Where birds are not fed any green feed, in the course of time they become unthrifty, lay poorly and moreover, the eggs from such birds many times are very low in hatching power.

Experience has shown that oats when properly sprouted are a most excellent feed. The hens are very fond of them and the value of the oats as a feed is good. That is, the sprouted oats reduce the grain feed consumption equal to the pounds of oats sprouted and one gains the increased palatability of the oats, as well as the value from the greens.

Thin-leafed greens contain one of the very important elements of growth and health. They are called nature's protective feeds; that is they assist to maintain the birds' health or normal resistance against disease. Health is an essential to profit. In winter we find such feed in sprouted oats, cabbage and clover leaves.—Prof. R. W. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Value of Concentrates In Ration.

A cattle feed is valuable to the extent it contains those substances which will repair body tissue, build new tissue and furnish energy to do work. The particular materials in a food which have this power are protein, the flesh-forming substance, carbohydrates and fat, the fat and energy producers and the mineral matter which has a great many functions in the body.

Any feed that carries a high percentage of protein and fat and a large amount of a digestible form of the carbohydrates is called a concentrated feed or a concentrate. Thus grains, mill feeds and oil cakes are concentrates. On the other hand, a feed low in these valuable constituents and high in indigestible carbohydrates, or crude fibre, as, for instance, straw, hay, corn stalks, are called roughage or bulky feeds. Roots may also be put in this class because they contain a very high percentage of water and they are for this reason bulky.

These bulky feeds have their place in the ration, indeed in the case of full-frown animals on maintenance ration, they may form the whole of the food; but it is impossible for a young animal to make rapid growth, a cow to give a large amount of milk or a horse to work hard on such feed. The hard woody fibre of the straw and hay are difficult to digest and much of the energy that should go to production of work or increase is used up in digesting the food. Consequently when production is desired the amount of roughage feed must be reduced and the concentrates increased.

Another reason why concentrates must be used is that to get the largest production we must have the animal digest and absorb the maximum amount of the various constituents which together form a food. A cow cannot long continue to furnish a large amount of casein in milk unless it gets the material from which to form it from the food. Neither can a steer make rapid growth and fatten on a food that does not furnish a large amount of the food constituents essential for growth. These cannot be supplied in the largest and best quantities except by the use of the concentrates. The coarser feeds or roughage are necessary to give bulk to the ration, but there must be an abundance of easily-digestible materials if the best results are to be obtained and this is the place of concentrates in the ration. We want some coarse feeds, even if they are poorly digested, but we also want some concentrates to supply the materials for growth and production. Furthermore within certain limits the more of the concentrates fed the greater the production.—Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Live Stock More Than Grain.

The wheat crop of Saskatchewan for last year represented $183,300,000, and all grain crops $259,913,400. In total live stock production and live stock products, comprising exports of butter, eggs and poultry, the total returns for the same year were over $300,000,000.

This statement was made by Mr. Wiljames Thompson before Saskatoon Rotary Club, and was intended to set those Easterners right who think that Saskatchewan is a wheat province and nothing else.

CHANCE FOR STOCKMAN.

Holdings of Oats and Barley Fit for Feed Only.

With a big crop of barley and oats throughout Eastern Canada, and no very great demand for the former, except as feed, while a large proportion of the latter is fit for feeding purposes only, the live stock men of the country may well take it upon themselves to increase their feeding operations, as well as their holdings of breeding stock. That cattle of the beef breeds, as well as dairy stock, will be needed in Europe, is easily understood, but the possibilities for disposing of pure-bread animals of the beef breeds in the countries of this hemisphere is hardly so well realized.

A report of the cereal crops in Western Ontario, made by experts of the Seed Department, shows that the holdings of coarse grains are as above stated, but contains the not so satisfactory statement that farmers do not seem inclined to go in heavily for cattle raising; this statement being based on the lack of demand for stockers, milkers and springers on the large markets, and the fact that much of the grain is being offered or held for sale. A good demand for oats for milling purposes is predicted, but it must be admitted that the requirements in this line are limited at the best, while it is obvious that only oats of the very highest quality can be used. The demand for milling oats, though it may mean high prices for the best quality, can hardly be expected to affect the price of such grain as was harvested in poor condition owing to the wetness of the latter part of the season, which obtained in many districts. The condition of these late-harvested oats is not so bad, however, as to greatly reduce their value as feed for stock, and it is only by stock feeding that satisfactory returns from the crop can be secured.

To balance the feed ration, which would naturally include oats, barley and ensilage in large proportions, considering the crop yields in those lines, an increase in the amount of millfeeds that are the by-product of wheat, is to be desired, and in view of the high quality of the spring wheat produced in the eastern provinces last year, a return to the milling of that cereal according to the old flour standards, and on a large scale at home, should be welcomed by the stockmen who have the opportunities for extending their feeding and breeding operations.

The incentive to extend the practice of live stock feeding for slaughter lies in the demand for products that exists in Europe, and appeals equally to cattle, sheep and swine raisers, while a promise of big business in the disposal of high-class animals for breeding purposes seems to be pretty well assured by such occurrences as the visit of representatives of the French Food Purchasing Committee to the offices of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America with the object of soliciting information that might enable them to obtain healthy and reliable Holstein cattle to replenish the depleted herds of Northern France, and the interest being shown by Argentina and other South American ranchers in the pure-bred beef animals of North America, which they require for improving the herds which make beef so cheaply for their owners on the vast plains of that continent.

Price of Horses.

Mr. W. L. Carlyle, who went to England with 22 Percherons shipped there from Geo. Lane's Bar U ranch, and who has recently returned home, says tenant farmers in England are more prosperous than ever. There are, too, he says, more breeding cattle and more beef cattle in England now than at the commencement of the war. In France it is different, many breeding cattle having been slaughtered there. In both countries prices are high, both for breeding and canned beef cattle.

In both countries, too, horse stocks have been greatly depleted. When the war began the British Government drafted all the horses that could possibly be spared. One large cartage stable in Glasgow, which normally kept 250 horses, was obliged to furnish 160, and others in the same proportion. Subsequent to the outbreak of the war the Government took all the available horses as soon as they became old enough, leaving only the old and very young horses to do the farm work. This resulted in a phenomenally high price for draft horses during the past two years, a good draft gelding bringing $1,000 to $1,200 at the auction mart. The same condition holds good of France, only horses were drafted much closer in France than in England. Hundreds of first-class breeding horses were taken out of La Perche breeding district.

There is likely, however, to be a quick slump in horse prices overseas. During the war the British army authorities purchased 468,000 horses at home and 419,000 from North America. Three-quarters of a million of these are now being sold at the rate of 35,000 per week, and this is bound to restore prices to something like normal levels.

Nearly $5,000,000 In Live Stock.

Nearly five millions of dollars in live stock passed through the Edmonton stock yards during the past year, according to the Edmonton Bulletin. Both receipts and the estimated values of stock in 1918 were about one and a half times greater than the year previous. Prices were considerably higher in 1918, but to offset this the average weight was considerably lower. The stock handled included 45,456 cattle, 5,689 calves, 44,564 hogs, 5,076 sheep and 3,677 horses.

New Silos.

Chief Instructor Publow reports that 420 silos were erected in Eastern Ontario last year. This is a remarkably good showing, considering the scarcity of labor and high prices ruling for material. It is probable a larger number will be erected this year.

Farmers and Labor.

"We have to get together," said Mr. H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in an address before the Alberta Federation of Labor, to which he was a fraternal delegate. The mutual desire to destroy poverty would form the common basis of this new association, Mr. Wood said.

Repair work absorbs about 40 per cent., of the labor and machinery of British shipyards.

FUTURE OF ORCHARDS

FRUIT-GROWING IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Outlook Is Bright For the Owners of Plantations That Have Been Well Looked After—End of the Small Orchard Is Believed to Be In Sight.

Twenty odd years ago leaders in the Ontario fruit-growing industry said there was no possible danger of apple production being overdone, because, as they said, the area within which apples of the best quality could be grown was quite limited. A few years later opinion swung sharply in the opposite direction, and those who had been most optimistic fell into the doubtful column, while those previously among the doubters became confirmed pessimists.

Now we are on the eve of another change. Partly as a result of uncertainty which began a few years back, and partly because of the effect of the war in aggravating the labor situation, there has been very little apple planting in Ontario for some five or six years past. Not only has there been a marked reduction in planting as compared with the early part of the century, but old orchards, particularly those limited in area, have been neglected. Even before the disastrous freeze of last winter, the productive capacity of Ontario apple orchards had been greatly curtailed by death or decay of old trees and failure to make good the losses by new planting.

In a general way it may be safely said that, even before last winter, at least 75 per cent. of the smaller orchards of the province had ceased to be a factor in commercial production. Last winter's severe weather not only caused further damage to these but resulted in heavy losses in large plantations, particularly in the Bay of Quinte district, which was the largest apple-producing centre in the province. As a result of all this, it is doubtful if Ontario orchards are capable of producing to-day more apples than the domestic market can take care of at fair prices. Meantime, Europe continues hungry for Ontario apples and demand in our own west is steadily increasing.

Under these circumstances the prospective returns from the setting out of a new orchard never appeared brighter than they do to-day. If profitable returns are to be obtained, however, more judgment must be shown in planting than was shown fifteen to thirty years ago. The bane of the apple business in Ontario today is in the preponderance of second and third grade varieties. We have altogether too many Bens and Starks and not enough Spies and Kings. In new planting Bens and Starks should be cut out altogether. These are both useful varieties in their place, particularly the latter, but we have more than enough to fill that place now. Even in the selection of the better varieties regard should be had as to suitability of location and market prospects.

The Duchess is one of the varieties that might well be considered in planning a plantation. The Duchess thrives in any part of Ontario, bears early and freely, the fruit is particularly attractive in appearance, and is without a superior for baking. The Duchess has, too the advantage of being the earliest of good cookers ready for market. Grown anywhere near the larger cities or along the line of the Great Lakes, where shipping facilities to the mining and lumbering centres of the north or the prairies of the west are good, the Duchess ought to prove a profitable venture.

What the Duchess is as a cooker the McIntosh is, and more, as a dessert apple. Beautiful in appearance, and with unexcelled flavor, the McIntosh is undoubtedly the best table apple produced in Ontario, its only defect being that its season is short. The McIntosh is not, however, suited to all parts of the province. Its natural home is in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys, but it ought to do equally well in the Georgian Bay district. There is hardly a possibility of production either in McIntosh or the Snow, of which the McIntosh is a seedling, being overdone. The Shiawasse Beauty, another Snow seedling, is in the same class with its parent and its sister, the McIntosh.

For late fall or early winter the Hubbardston and Blenheim Orange are each deserving of a place. Both apples are of attractive appearance, both trees are free bearers, and the Hubbardston is good either for dessert or cooking, while the Blenheim is unrivalled for the making of apple sauce.

The King and Golden Russet are both excellent commercial apples. There is a peculiar flavor to the King which is found in no other apple, and many there are who place the Russet before any other apple in its season for eating out of hand. The King is generally reputed to be a shy bearer, although the writer has in mind at least one tree from which a liberal yield was gathered every year. The Russet is a little undersized, thus making picking rather slow work, but the quality of the fruit more than offsets this.

The Ontario, a cross between the Wagner and Spy, has something of the qualities of both parents, but is rather more tart than either. The tree bears early, yields heavily, the fruit is attractive in appearance, and, after the Blenheim season is over, there is nothing better for apple sauce. The Wagner is another early bearer, and the fruit is of excellent quality either for dessert or cooking, but the tree is not a long liver.

The Greening should not be overlooked. Lack of appearance is fully made up for by quality, the Greening being the best apple available for baking in its season, while the size of the fruit makes for quick work in picking. Another apple, the appearance of which is not equal to its value, is the Tolman Sweet, Boiled, the Tolman is delicious, and preserved, it is equal to the pear.

The Spy is, of course, taking everything into account, the best all-round apple grown in Ontario, the one objection to it being the long time required to bring it into bearing. An orchard planted with Spies 40 feet apart, and Duchess, Wagners of Ontarios in the intervals, ought to prove profitable. The varieties last-named will pretty well live their lives out while the Spy is getting ready to produce.

Labor shortage, fungus disease and winter injury last season have caused heavy losses in other lines of fruit trees, particularly in cherries and plums, and the situation would seem to justify considerable new planting in these lines as well.

In plums three excellent varieties are Reine Chaude, Bradshaw and Burbank. The Reine Chaude is possibly the richest plum we have for canning, but it is a little too late except for the warmer parts of the province. The Burbank is one of the heaviest bearers, and is excellent canned for winter use. The Bradshaw is particularly large, of fine appearance and good cooking quality. The Lombard is another splendid cooker, and this variety has the advantage of coming late in the season, the weakness in this case being liability to rot.

The prospects for profit in fruit growing were never brighter than they are to-day, but the profits will be for the man whose heart is in the work, and who is prepared to go into it in a comparatively large way. Indeed, specialization in all lines—specialization by districts according to natural adaptability — appears to mark the direction along which agriculture in Ontario must progress in future.

HOW TO FIGHT SPANISH INFLUENZA

BY DR. L. W. BOWERS.

Avoid crowds, coughs and cowards, but fear neither germs nor Germans! Keep the system in good order, take plenty of exercise in the fresh air and practice cleanliness. Remember a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels are a protecting armour against disease. To keep the liver and bowels regular and to carry away the poisons within, it is best to take a vegetable pill every other day, made up of May-apple, aloes, jalap, and sugar-coated, to be had at most drug stores, known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If there is a sudden onset of what appears like a hard cold, one should go to bed, wrap warm, take a hot mustard foot-bath and drink copiously of hot lemonade. If pain develope in head or back, ask the druggist for Anuric (anti-uric) tablets. These will flush the bladder and kidneys and carry off poisonous germs. To control the pains and aches take one Anuric tablet every two hours, with frequent drinks of lemonade. The pneumonia appears in a most treacherous way, when the influenza victim is apparently recovering and anxious to leave his bed. In recovering from a bad attack of influenza or pneumonia the system should be built up with a good herbal tonic, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made without alcohol from the roots and barks of American forest trees, or his Irontic (iron tonic) tablets, which can be obtained at most drug stores, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

MODERN HIVES BEST.

Movable Frames Increase Profits of Bee Owners.

Hundreds of thousand of bee colonies, representing about one-third of the number kept in Canada and the republic across the line, are housed in log "gums" and in box hives, and produce for their owners an insignificant amount of honey compared with what they might do if they were transferred to movable frame hives and handled by improved methods. If all the beekeepers now using box hives would adopt the modern type of movable frame hive they would add many millions of pounds of honey to the nation's supply. Much of the honey produced by colonies in box hives is wasted by crude methods of securing the crop, and these colonies are reduced in earning value by uncontrolled swarming, and by the annual loss of bees which die in winter because of lack of protection and sufficient food stores.

While bees may be transferred at any season when they are active, the best time is during the season of fruitbloom when the combs contain little honey, and when the bees will gather nectar rather than rob honey from a hive which is being transferred. Another good time for transferring is immediately after the first swarm of the year when the number of bees in the hive is greatly reduced, and when there is no danger of losing or injuring the queen. She goes with the swarm, leaving queen cells in the hive. Transferring when robber bees are active requires that the work be done inside a screened or bee-tight building.

Bee Hives Placed in a Good Location.

There are five methods of transferring. One consists in cutting the combs from the box hive and placing them in a new movable frame hive, and transferring the bees by shaking or drumming them from the old hive. Another way is to drum the bees out and move them to new hives which have been previously provided with full sheets of comb-foundation. The third method consists in catching the swarm as it issues from the old hive and immediately putting it in the new hive placed on the old stand. In the fourth method the new hive containing comb-foundation is placed on the old one, and an opening for the bees provided between the two. The fifth method requires a little special equipment, and takes advantage of the fact that in some localities the bees are almost sure to swarm. Place the new hive near the old one and provide it with a queen-trap near the entrance in such a way that when the bees swarm the queen will be caught, and the worker bees automatically will enter the new hive.

Gray Hair use Hay's Hair Health

A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hairdressing. Is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all dealers, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J.

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White Corn Flour

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Fresh Frozen White Fish

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Marriage Licenses Issued.

Smith's Jewelry Store

Established 1869.

Please Take Notice!

Starting Saturday Feb. 1st

Weiss Bros. will give

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

off all Goods in their store.

Specials for Saturday

Men's 2 Buckle and lace Overshoes regular $3.50 for $2.95.
Men's 1 Buckle Overshoes $2.45.

30 Pair of Women's Patent Button Boots, sizes 2½ and 3½ only at $2.50.
These are broken sizes we are clearing.

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE, and TRENTON.

OUR MODERN METHOD

of repairing shoes is as much in advance of old fashioned cobbling as the electric light is ahead of the tallow candle. Our machines do work that cannot be done nearly so well by hand. We do more than repair old shoes. We make them new in looks and wearability, but leave them with the old shoe comfort. Send us a pair of your eldest as a test.

For Men's Boys' and Little Gents' solid leather boots, the Peterborough boots have all others beat. These boots have have stood the test and are second to none. Call and see them for yourself. The quality and prices will surprise you.

We also stock a few lines of Men's fine boots.

J. WILKINS,

Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

THE MEAT YOU ORDER

will reach you promptly on time and be exactly what you directed to be sent. Whether you want a big roast, a steak or a few chops, we are more than glad to send them to you when wanted. We shall be glad to have you test our meats and our service. We know you will be pleased with both.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.

Successors to The Beverly McDonald Co.

R. Light's Saw Mill will commence operations this week 10-b

Fred Wilson this week shipped a car load of hogs and cattle to Montreal.

The C.M.B.A gave a dance in Napanee Lodge Rooms on Wednesday evening.

The On-We-Glide Orchestra gave a splendid dance in the town hall on Friday evening last.

A new shipment of gold-edged writing paper and envelopes at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Sheriff Hawley received a telegram on Saturday morning ordering the release of Pte. Fred Grange.

Mr. Walter Midmer had the misfortune to break his shoulder in an accident while riding down hill on Monday.

Argyll Lodge No. 212 will give an "At Home" on Thursday Feb. 27th, in their lodge rooms in the Merchants Bank block.

Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wilson, slipped on the ice while going home from school on Thursday noon and broke her leg in two places.

The regular monthly meeting of the U. E. L. Chapter will be held in their rooms, on Monday, February 10th, at 3.30 p. m. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The U.E.L. Chapter I. O. D. E. will give a St. Valentine's dance in the town hall, Feb. 14th. Program at 8 o'clock. Gentlemen $1.00, ladies 50c. Proceeds for memorial and patriotic work.

MILLS wants all your surplus poultry alive. Sort out your flocks and get rid of all but the layers and save room and grain for the hens that pay. Bring in any number any day and get good prices in cash for them. Shop and poultry house near Gleeson's coal office, Centre Street. tf.

Mrs. Maria Young, widow of the late Rev. J. A. Young, died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Bowerman, Toronto, on Saturday last. The remains were brought to Napanee on Monday for interment. She leaves three sisters, Mrs. Weeks, Buffalo; and Mrs. McGee and Mrs. Bowerman, Toronto.

Mrs. Wm. Richardson, Belleville, late of Roblin's Hill, Napanee, was suddenly taken dangerously ill and rushed in an ambulance to Belleville General Hospital where she has been lying for the past three weeks in a critical condition. Many of her young friends, both of Napanee and Belleville, wish her the best of luck and an early recovery.

The many friends of Pte. J. Elmer Mowers will be pleased to learn of his safe arrival home from overseas. Pte Mowers enlisted in Napanee in January, 1915. After training in Belleville he went overseas the following June. Apart from being wounded twice, the last time on the Somme front in 1918, he is in splendid health, and feels satisfied he willingly served his King and Country.

The first of four monthly competitions conducted by the Canadian Rifle League, was held at the Napanee Collegiate Institute gymnasium on Friday, January 31st. Forty-seven boys competed and the following nine made the highest scores out of a possible 100:—C. Maclean 89, B. Vandebogart 81, H. Moon 72, G. Smith 71, H. Dunbar 70, G. Maybee 69, L. Douglas 67, F. Farnsworth 67, B. Sine 67. These nine constitute the team to represent the Collegiate for the month of January in the minature rifle competition. The next competition will be held on Feb. 28th.

Talking Machines.

Buy your talking machine where you can buy records for it. We are sole agents for the celebrated Victor records and keep a large stock on hand. See us before you buy.

VANLUVEN BROS.,
2-6 Napanee.

(UN) HOLY WILLIE'S PRAYER

(After Robert Burns)

O THOU, who in the Heavens dost dwell,
All-Highest—equal tae mysel'—
Ye micht hea sent me straight tae hell
For guid and all, and
Instead o' that ye let me dwell
Snug here in Holland!

I bless and praise thy matchless might
Which (Coupled wi' my ain foresight)
Gi'ed me the tip tae tak' tae flight
Frae sic a shindy,
Leavin' the burden o' the fight
Tae puir ald Hindy.

Dear German God tae whom I pray
(On equal terms, of course) today,
I ken fu' weel it's aye your way
Tae damn a wrong 'un;
It's guid o' you tae let me stay
In Amerongen.

My "abdicating" made men glad
(London, I hear, wi' joy went mad)
O Lord, yon didna think I had?
I'm no sae silly!
And neither (if I ken the lad)
Did little Willie!

Yon "abdication," Lord ye see;
Was just (between yersel' an' me
A little—hoots, I mean a wee—
Bit tarradiddle.
Whether it's true or no will be
A' Europe's riddle!

For you, mein lieber Deutche Gott,
Of a' things ye have kindly thought
To-day I feel quite certain o't,
Ye'll see me righted:
Ye'll see tae it that I cannot
Be extradited?

Say that I dinna plead in vain,
And wi' thy help (as weel's my ain)
We'll mak' the English gang insane.
And won't the Scots damn!
When "Hoch! der Kaiser's heard again
In dear old Potsdam!

London Opinion.

Daly's Tea and Breen's Coffee for sale at WALLACE'S.

PERSONALS

Cadet H. L. Babcock, Yarker, has returned from overseas.

Mrs. J. R. Dafoe is spending a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Coleen Stewart, Toronto.

Friends and relatives of Pte. Elmer Mowers gathered at the home of his sister at Strathcona and gave him a party in honor of his return home from overseas.

Mrs. Stanley Reid (formerly Miss Nellie Sills) will receive for the first time since her marriage on Friday, February 14th, from 3.30 to 5.30.

Mr. L. D. Williams, of Camden East, spent a few days this week with Mrs. A. E. Paul, at Elm Lodge.

Miss Sarah Allen has returned from visiting her sister, Mrs. Stark, Mitchelton, Sask.

Miss Dorothy Lewis, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. T. B. Wallace.

Mrs. Norman Moore, Glen Buell, was in Napanee this week attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Young.

Misses Olive and Maggie McMillan are visiting their sister in Peterborough.

Mr. Garrett Neely left for Govan, Sask., this week.

Mr. John Harrison, Tamworth, is spending a few weeks at Calgary.

Mrs. W. A. Bellhouse, Kingston, is exqected to-day to visit friends here.

Mrs. A. E. Paul spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Holland, Kingston.

Miss Jessie Hawley will entertain her young friends to a dance in the lodge rooms of Napanee Lodge this evening.

Miss Bert McMillan is visiting friends in Toronto.

Major Dr. Gordon Clancy, of Newburgh, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clancy.

Mrs. Bowerman and Mrs. McGee, Toronto, spent a few days this week the guests of Mrs. W. R. Lott.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Vanblaricom, and baby Betty, returned to Detroit on Thursday after spending two months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Vine.

Mrs. Leatch left on Tuesday to return to Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Miller spent the week-end in Toronto.

Mrs. J. F. Kelly, Gananoque, spent Monday the guest of Mrs. H. W. Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Brown, Palace Road, are spending the week with friends in Toronto.

Mr. Parker Waite, Bath, is spending a month in Wisconsin.

Mrs. J. E. Hampson, of Watertown, N.Y., is visiting her mother Mrs. Wm. Kimmerly, Mill street.

Mr. Kenneth Hampson, of Watertown, late of the United States Navy, is in Smiths Falls, visiting Mr. Kenneth Kimmerly.

Mr. Chas. Frizzell spent a few days this week in Niagara Falls visiting his mother who is quite ill.

Mayor J. E. Robinson spent last week in Montreal.

Mrs. Charles Young, of Bath, is spending the week-end the guest of Mrs. P. Gould.

Mr. Harvey Mills, of Wilton, was in Napanee on Wednesday.

Miss Mazie Madole, Queen's University, Kingston, spent last week-end the guest of her mother, Mrs. Madole, Centre street.

Pte Gordon Rockwell has returned from overseas and is at present visiting Mrs. Huyck, Oak Harbour, Ohio, after finishing four-and-a-half years with the Canadian army. He was wounded once and gassed twice. He is expected in Napanee next week.

DEATHS

Dafoe—At North Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday, February 4th, 1919, Conrad Nelson Dafoe, aged 88 years, 10 months.

Hudson—At South Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday, February 4th, 1919, James Hudson, aged 80 years.

Lawless—At North Fredericksburgh, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rev. Boyce, Jane D. M. Lawless, of Grafton, aged 78 years, 4 months, 7 days.

Young—At Toronto, on Saturday, Feb. 1st, 1919, Maria Young, widow of the late Rev. J. A. Young.

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9-3m

Robinson's Re-Construction Remnant Sale

Starts Saturday, Feb. 8th, and Continues for One Week

Our Re-Construction Sale has been, taking everything into consideration, a decided success. Selling has been unusually heavy, and upon examining our stocks throughout the store we find many odd lengths in piece goods, and one or two of a kind, or a size, in made-up lines of wearing apparel. You will find these Remnants good merchandise, and with a well sharpened pencil we have priced the various sale items to a point. where we challenge any merchant to equal.

Re-Construction Prices Stop Friday, February Seventh

Remnant Prices Begin Saturday, February Eighth

READ! THINK! ACT!

Prices on Women's Ready-to-Wear Merchandise Cut to the Quick.

Save as you spend.

Women's and Maid's Winter COats—One of a kind—Marked $17.50 for quick Selling.

In good styles from good cloths at this unusually low figure, these coats should be cleared out in one days selling They are made from Chinchilla cloths, Blanket Cloths, Plaid Tweeds, and Bolivia Cloths in colors of Copen, Navy, Medium and dark Grey and Green.

A Remnant Lot of Maid's Flannelette Night Robes

To Clear for 98 cents each

These robes are cut for growing girls and small women. The quality of Flannelette is extraordinary, price considered, and **98 cts** is but a fraction of their real worth. Only a few left to clear. **Order by Mail.**

Remnant Clearing Price on Underskirts

Regular $1.25 values for 79 cents.

A Staple article—Underskirts—These sale skirts are wonderful values. Black is the predominating color with a few Browns and Greens left in the assortment. They are well shaped and in a good quality sateen.

Remnant Clearing Prices on Women's Skirts

$3.95 for Skirts which were $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50

We have only 10 Skirts left, six are in Serge and four are in Corduroy. These skirts at their reduced price are less than the present price of enough material to make a garment of like quality. In Serges the styles are particularly good for large figures. In Corduroy we have one color each in Old Gold, Green, Brown, and Rose.

Remnant Clearing Price on Wool Spencer-Jackets

Regular $1.75 and $2.00 values for $1.19

A Spencer is the "Handy-Andy" of your wardrobe. It plays the part of the extra wrap for every kind of work or amusement. We have a few left to clear.

All wool waist length Spencers are in colors of Rose, Grey, White, Purple and Black. These are **reduced to $1.10** to clear.

Brushed Wool hip length Spencers are in colors of Copen, Blue, Grey, White and Black. These are **reduced to $2.19** form $2.95 to clear.

A Remnant Lot of Children's Coats at

25 Per Cent Reduction

"Don't forget the Kiddies" is the world's slogan of to-day. Keep them properly fed and comfortably dressed and you will have healthy children. To-day we can offer smartly styled coats of winter weight for a reduction of 25 per cent. They are worth full regular price and more, but to sweep our decks clear for spring action we make this sacrifice in your favor. Buy a new coat to finish this season or buy ahead for next year, either of which is good business on your part.

Your Fur Requirements can Best be Supplied here

Every piece of Fur we own Marked Down in our February Remnant Sale

Fine Furs in Remnant Clearing for HALF PRICE

This sale lot of Furs is made up form odd neck pieces, odd Muffs, and odd Setts. They are made from dependable skins into well shaped, popular styles. We have a reason for this sale and our sole reason is to clear these furs out in order to make room for Spring Merchandise.

Women's Muskrat and Hudson Seal Coats

REMARKABLE VALUES—BUY QUALITY HERE

February reductions are now on Women's Fur Coats at our Store. We have but a few Coats left and every one is a real money saving proposition. When you buy furs here, no matter how generous you think the reduction, you may rest assured that you are buying Quality, Workmanship, and a guaranteed assurance of solid satisfaction.

This week we have added to stock two Seal Coats we have had made from Hay Bay Muskrat skins. These skins were personally selected by a member of our staff, were dyed, plucked, and made up under our personal supervision. On to-day's market these skins are worth $240.00. Our Special February Price is **$195.00,** size 36 **and 40, cut 40 inches long. Every other Coat is Reduced.**

These February Remnant Clearing Prices

From Our Carpet Section will mean much to you

Remnants of Curtain Materials

Choose from such desirable materials as Madras, Marquisette, Bungalow Net Scrims, and Nottingham Nets, in length from one to five yards. A well sharpened pencil has marked these remnants down to a price which will mean a great saving to you.

Remnants in Carpets

If at House Cleaning time you will need some short ends of carpet, we can save you real money by buying your requirements in our February Remnant Sale. We are featuring Tapestry, Brussels, and Wool Carpets in lengths up to 15 yards. Some are made up in Rugs and Runners. The Sale Price is but a fraction of their real worth. **We lead in Value Giving.**

Remnants in Washable Floor Coverings

In this Remnant Clearing lot are short lengths in Oilcloths, Linoleums, Neponset and Congoleum in usable lengths, which are good for Bath Room, Hall, Kitchen and Pantry. On display in our Carpet and Rug Section.

Remnant Clearing Prices on Rag Rugs

These are just the kind that our grandmothers used to weave in days past. They are extremely pretty, are washable, and will wear well. For your Bedroom or your Summer Home they will prove to be highly satisfactory. Procurable in size 8 feet by 10 feet 6 inches.

Clearing at Half Price, Only a few to Clear.

Remnant Clearing Prices on Carpet Sweepers

$3.50 Value for $1.98

We are doing our utmost in assisting you in keeping your home spick and span, and this Clearing Price on Sweepers is giving you a most valuable article at a ridiculously low price. Yet with this full sized, mahogany finished Cleaner, you can accomplish wonderful results. See them in our Carpet Section.

Our Values Make us Customers.

Winter Millinery Clearing at Reduced Prices

"THE BEAR SAW HIS SHADOW ON SUNDAY" and the old tradition says, "We are to have six weeks more winter." How is your Winter Hat standing the test of sun and weather? Is it beginning to look a little the worse for wear, If so, we have several smart attractively styled hats in our show rooms which we are selling at but a fraction of their real worth. Shop here where your dollars will secure the most Merchandise.

About New Ready-Made Clothes for Spring

As we go to press to-day we are placing in Stock a beautiful new spring assortment of Coats and Suits and the lady who is in quest of authoritatively styled garments will find much to delight her in these early arrivals.

Possibly never before have suits demanded so much attention and consideration from our Canadian Manufacturers. It looks like a big suit season, and the Braid Trimmed, Tailored Suit is strikingly prominent among the new modes.

Of course, the Separate Coat will be popular and greatly in demand by fashionable dressers, because no woman can call her Wardrobe complete without one. This season dame fashion has created many, many noteworthy attractive styles in which the cape back style is playing a leading part. May we have the pleasure of showing our range to you.

Quality, Service Value

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

Store closes at 5.30 p.m. except Saturday,